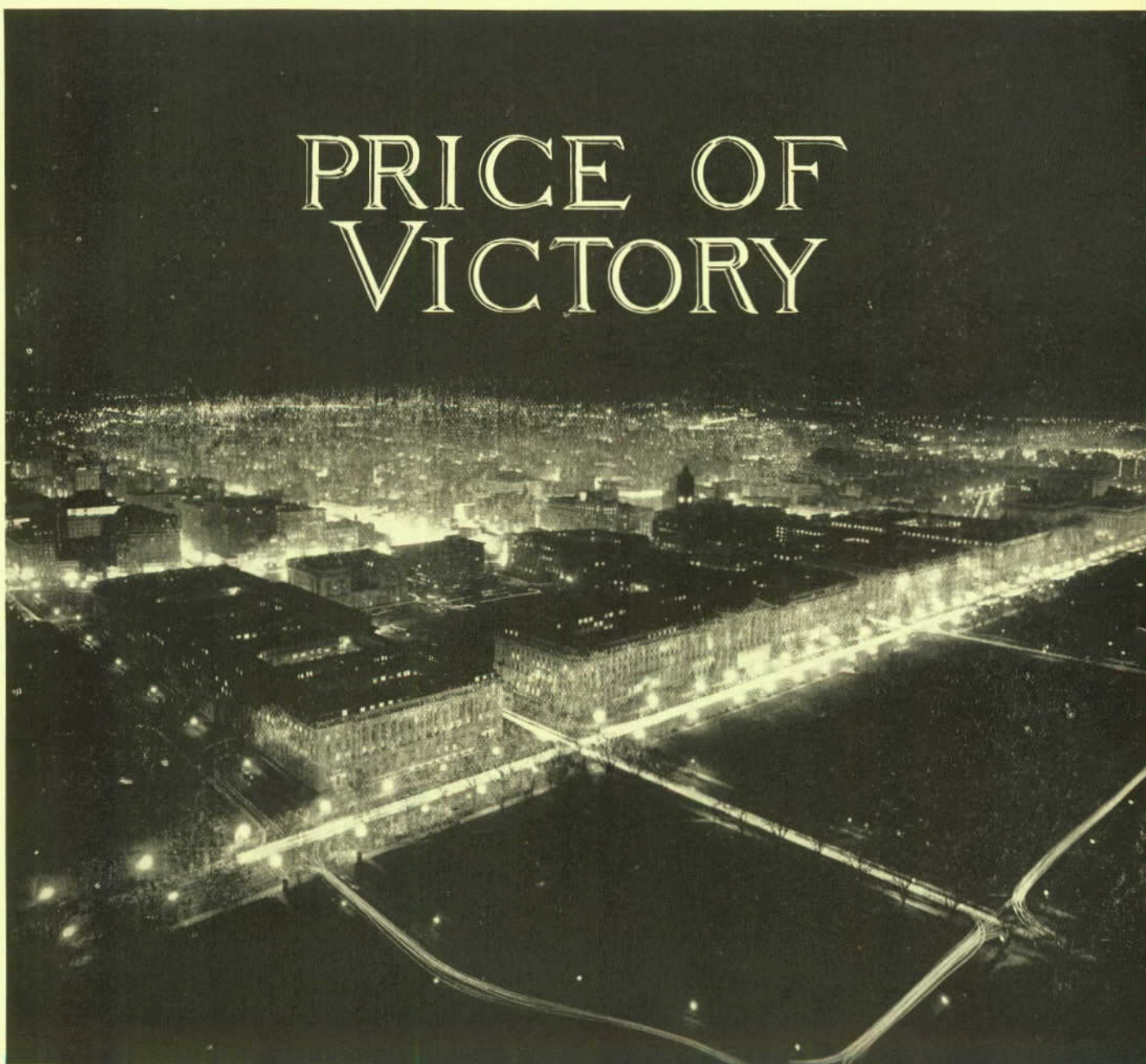


# THE JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS AND OPERATORS

## PRICE OF VICTORY



VOL. XL

WASHINGTON, D. C.

JUNE, 1941

NO. 6

RECORDING • THE • ELECTRICAL • ERA



# *This Magazine . .*

An international publication with a preferred circulation.

Read religiously by the pick of the electrical workers of the American continent.

Enjoys marked confidence of its readers, who own and operate its columns.

Serves as a mirror of the happenings, ideas, plans, accomplishments and aims of the labor movement throughout every industrial center of the United States and Canada.

Publishes exclusive articles of interest to labor everywhere and to the general public.

Fights for progress and the rights of wage-earners, for civilized industry, for clean government, for higher plane of living and for human welfare.

## **JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS**

# Official Organ of the **INTERNATIONAL ELECTRICAL WORKERS and OPERATORS**

PUBLISHED MONTHLY

G. M. Bugniazet, Editor

1200 Fifteenth St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

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• This Journal will not be held responsible for views expressed by correspondents. The first of each month is the closing date; all copy must be in our hands on or before.

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## Magazine

## CHAT

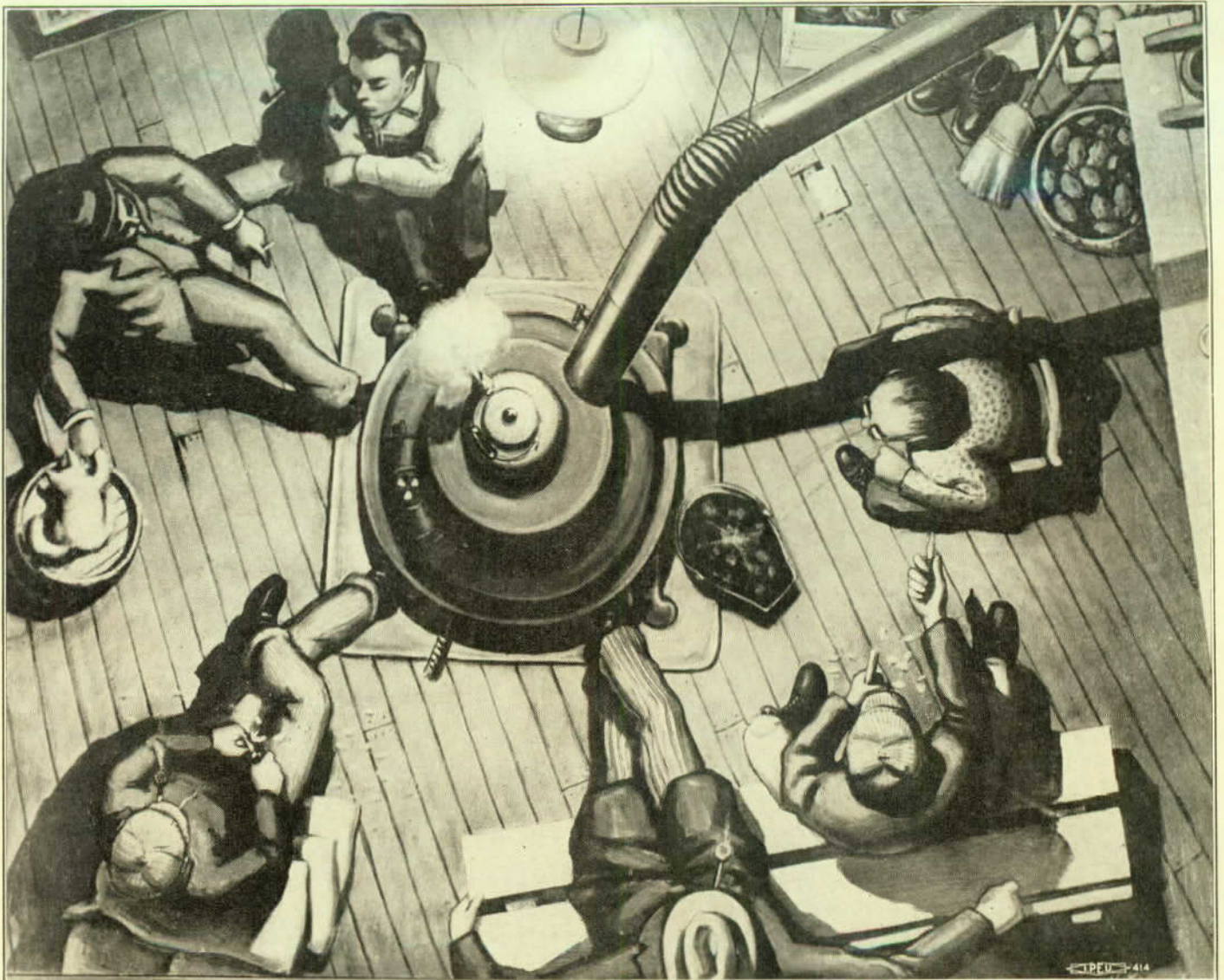
We recently received an anonymous letter protesting the position of the ELECTRICAL WORKERS' JOURNAL on defense. The letter reflected some of the speeches of the appeasers as they appear throughout the country. We are not going to discuss at this moment our position on defense or the many good reasons for it. We are going to discuss the question of anonymous letters.

Anonymous letters to publications always seem to us to be indicative of a guilty state of mind. If a person cannot sign his letter, it appears to us he is not sure of his own position, and is afraid to defend it.

We are glad to report that during the last three years, no anonymous letters, except this one, have come to our office. We believe this indicates a cordial relation between our readers and this publication. We try to operate the ELECTRICAL WORKERS' JOURNAL on a fair and just basis, and to give freedom of speech to our readers. We believe this is the only way that a labor publication should be operated. However, freedom of speech is not an unlimited right, and we do not believe that anyone has a right to say anything that comes to mind if it injures the organization. In fact, the constitution of the Brotherhood defines the duties of the Editor in such a way that the Editor must constantly protect the welfare of the organization.

But any reader, if he is sincere and is careful in phrases, can say anything he cares to say within this constitutional limitation. We believe that labor publications are practically the only publications in America that are uncontrolled, and dominated by a policy that protects true freedom of speech.

Our cover photo this month is by Harris & Ewing.



"CROSSROAD FORUM"

—Courtesy Corcoran Gallery of Art

Here under the magic touch of Artist H. Louis Freund, we view the heart of the American idea—the "Crossroad Forum." Sometimes called the cracker barrel rostrum, it is the center of public opinion, at the grass roots. Reports indicate that these centers of public opinion are supporting the President's foreign policy.



# THE JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS AND OPERATORS

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS  
Entered at Washington, D. C., as Second Class Matter. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in  
Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized March 28, 1922.  
SINGLE COPIES, 20 CENTS  
\$2.00 PER YEAR, IN ADVANCE



VOL. XL

WASHINGTON, D. C., JUNE, 1941

NO. 6

## PRICE *of* VICTORY

### *May Come High*

**Y**OUNG aviators and other German soldiers captured by the British, had in their pockets large quantities of patent medicines. Among these were 'pep' tablets containing powerful drug stimulants to increase the hours of wakefulness. There are reports that the increasing use of soporific and 'nerve' medicines in the German army is worrying the Nazi authorities and the men have been warned against them. Nevertheless, as the terrific war strain continues, such drugs continue to be taken and the effects will, of course, be felt before long. Their widespread use means that their disabling effects will be widespread.

"How soon nature will begin to collect her toll from the use of the drugs is difficult to gauge. Since their advent to power the Nazis have been carefully building a powerful war machine and an important part of it are the men. The German soldier has been well tended. The records show that while civilians were forced to tighten their belts, the soldiers were well fed, dressed and amused. The rations in the German army were carefully planned. From the civilian population were taken physicians, dentists, chemists, etc., for the benefit of the army. The foods and other materials that were seized in the occupied countries went mainly to the army.

"The staying powers of their armed forces are the chief token with which the Nazis are gambling. Even if they were to secure more oil and other war materials they would lose the game if they lost their reserve of healthy fighters and workers. That this reserve is running low appears in the records."

This is an analysis made by a military expert of the *Toronto Daily Star* and it states the importance of morale as forcibly as it can be stated.

Modern wars are won by the trinity of natural resources, technology and morale, and military experts believe that of this trinity, morale is the most important. It is well for Americans to face the question as to the state of national morale in June, 1941. The fact is that during the last 10 years of reform and readjustment, a great deal of bitterness has been en-

Wars are won  
by virtue of natural resources,  
technology, and morale

gendered in many groups. The second salient fact is that Hitler's war machine is geared and has been geared for many years to take advantage of the weakness of democracy. It would appear to be reasonable then, for Americans frankly to face the facts and seek to erase the bases of conflict so that a total defense effort may be achieved. An approach to the question of morale involves a smashing of three great illusions currently held, in the smashing of three important fallacies exploited and in the acceptance of three simple, primitive principles on which to build.

#### DISTANCE DWINDLES

Many Americans are the victims of the illusion that we live in a big world physically. This illusion of largeness is increased by the fact that Americans inhabit a continent of great spaces and distances. When Thomas Jefferson was President of the United States and travelled from Charlottesville, his home, to Washington, a distance of 117 miles, it took him at least three days. Today, London, England, is much nearer to New York than Charlottesville was to Washington in Jefferson's day. Airplanes, radio, cable lines, have caused the world to shrink so that the illusion of distance does not actually tally with the facts. Dakar, French West Africa, is only a few hours by plane from South America. That is the reason that Dakar is now considered a strategic city of offense and defense for the Americas. Hitler and his general staff have not made the mistake of regarding the world as a great planet but as a small world to be exploited. It would be well for Americans to rid themselves of the illusion that our country is set apart by great distances and realize that space is an illusion.

The second illusion from which Americans should be divorced is the sense of inevitability. Americans are imbued with the idea that the next step is inevitable.

This sense of inevitability is part of the mechanistic philosophy that has developed along with our drive for mechanistic control. The communists have held this philosophy stubbornly for many years. It arrives out of the view that progress is shaped only by materialistic forces and nothing can prevent the arrival of the Hitler type of government. This illusion has been exploited in this country by Lindbergh. Hitler has played upon this factor to the last degree. He, as well as the communists, has stressed the idea that history is a progress unfolding at the dictation of material forces and that it is useless to try to oppose the coming of the mechanistic state. Hitler has done this and yet the whole record of his activity has been based on the theory that the human will is the strongest factor in any transaction.

#### ARE WE GREATEST?

The third great illusion of which Americans are victims, is the illusion of technical superiority. We rest on the conviction that we are the greatest industrial nation in the world, but that will have to be proved by conflict of arms, if we fight. War is an acid test. The last 1,000 feet of the climb made by a war plane capable of reaching a six mile ceiling will determine our superiority or lack of superiority in the field of technology—not mere words.

Now look at three current fallacies. First it is the current fallacy that society owes the individual much. During the reform period of the last 10 years, Americans have been crying out for a strong central government that will redistribute wealth and aid the individual. We have heard little about the efforts of the individual to reorganize society to aid government. That the state must give everything to the individual and the individual owes nothing to the state is a fallacy we must abolish.

The second current fallacy that we must notice, is that democracy is a certain kind of mob rule. Even many people who believe in it rest in a kind of mystic complacency that the crowd knows what is right instinctively and will do what is right. Democracy requires more individual interest, individual loyalty and individual literacy than any other form of political organization. Every citizen must be in the know and do his part to make democracy succeed.

#### HAPPINESS NOT BOUGHT

The third great fallacy rests on the assumption that material things bring happiness. In the last 75 years we have



A CANADIAN MORALE BUILDER

been engaged in erecting the greatest industrial system on earth. We have been animated by the notion that the radio, bathtub, automobile and a chicken in every pot, is civilization, our civilization. Material things have little to do with happiness. Personal success, loyalty to a cause, freedom of action, personal development, are what make for true happiness and the poor can have these things. The trade union cause, while it has seemed to have been based in the exercise of materialism, has really been based on sacrifice. The good unionist has been the one who has sacrificed the most. A good American is one who sacrifices for his country.

If then, Americans can rid themselves of these illusions and fallacies, their morale is brave enough to support our total defense efforts. This writer suggests three separate principles.

First, in a crisis, the individual owes everything to his group or nation. The strategy of the communists as regards national affairs has been to say: Why bother with affairs abroad; why not stay at home and make democracy work? What they are really saying is that if certain great reforms are made they are willing to defend America. America is worth defending and defending at the present hour. As a matter of fact, America has the highest standard of living in

the world. If no new reforms were instituted, America would still stand superior to every other country in the world.

#### TO DETERMINE EQUALITY

The second simple principle relates to democracy. Democracy is not so much what as how. No doubt totalitarian countries have done good for the populations but they have not consulted their peoples. They have short circuited policies. In building our national defense the United States must be careful how our national policies are put into effect. Equal sharing of hardships and benefits must be the principle. If we are to have equal sharing, then we must have some tribunal to determine what is equal. That tribunal should be a tripartite committee of government, employers and labor. These should not be mere dummy forms but really functioning powers with equal authority granted employers and labor. It should be forcibly pointed out that advisory committees are not the same as joint committees. An advisory committee often degenerates into a mere window decoration.

Finally, the simple principle of doing what is needed to be done will always preserve democracy though short cuts may have to be taken. British workers

have given up many rights and advantages but they have done this on a voluntary basis under advice of their well-known leaders in the British capital.

Morale is not a mechanized thing as the Germans may think. It is something that exists and is not created. Americans have always been willing to defend freedom and fair play. There is more toughness in our nation than might appear upon the surface. It is a question of harnessing this already-existing morale, not creating a morale, that is the goal of the present defense force.

Recently a member of the staff of the ELECTRICAL WORKERS JOURNAL was in Canada, a small nation of about 12,000,000 people. This nation has built a creditable navy, an army of 125,000, the largest munitions factories in the British Empire, and has supplied several squadrons of flyers to England. Canada, recreating an empire, is prosperous and in fine spirits.

The Canadian Department of Finance has published the following advertisement:

#### "ALL OUT FOR VICTORY"

#### "More Canadians Are Now At Work Than Ever Before!"

"From the Atlantic to the Pacific, factories hum day and night producing the guns, shells, trucks, tanks, planes and other equipment essential to the winning of the war. Shipyards bristle with activity . . . echo the ceaseless chatter of compressed air riveters as dozens of Corvettes are rushed to completion to patrol the Atlantic . . . escort merchant ships . . . ensure a steady flow of vital supplies to Britain. Over draughting boards and around the conference table, men toil far into the night . . . planning new plants, new tools . . . methodically and efficiently organizing the mighty production power of our great nation . . . a power that is growing stronger day by day.

"Yes, indeed, Canada is all out! In throbbing cities . . . in towns . . . on farms . . . Canadians have responded to the call of the Navy, Air Force and Army . . . to the demand for workers in every branch of industry . . . to the need for help in financing the weapons of war.

"The next six months will be critical ones for the British Empire. We Canadians must meet this challenge with ever-greater sacrifice . . . must labour in the factories, and toil on the farms with ever-increasing energy . . . and be prepared to bear our share of the stern price of freedom."

Man is incomprehensible without Nature, and Nature is incomprehensible apart from man. For the delicate loveliness of the flower is as much in the human eye as in its own fragile petals, and the splendor of the heavens as much in the imagination that kindles at the touch of their glory as in the shining of countless worlds.—Hamilton Wright Mabie.

**T**RAINED nurses are capable of doing some of the important work of physicians. This does not mean that there is any serious movement to replace physicians by trained nurses.

Laymen are capable of doing some of the work of lawyers, but there is no movement to displace the legal profession or to seriously cripple it.

Draftsmen can do work of architects but no one would stand up and pretend that the architectural profession should be undermined or dissipated.

True it is that semi-skilled workers can do some of the tasks, under supervision, of skilled workers, and because this is a fact certain groups, blind to the importance of skill in modern industry, are consciously or unconsciously trying to dilute skill or actually displace skilled workers by the semi-skilled.

### IGNORANCE OR BIAS

In general, the attacks on standards of skill in this country are coming from three definite groups. The first group is a group of employers who believe that the old classical economy still exists and that it is desirable to create a large reservoir of surplus workers from which to draw employees so that wages can be controlled not by reason or administrative power, or by union negotiations, but by the law of supply and demand.

The second group which is attacking standards of skill is made up of academic persons who have never had any practical contact with industry, who believe that schools may train skilled workers adequately in two or three months; these persons believe that a promise of a job of skilled character at the end of the short training period is necessary to attract students into the schools.

The third group is made up principally of C. I. O. leaders intoxicated by the idea that industrial unionism is the future form of unionism, who believe that any attack that tends to destroy the craft union idea is legitimate and salutary.

These three groups are now at work, perhaps quite independently of each other, preparing an assault upon American standards of skill. These three groups are working principally through three government agencies: the Bureau of Vocational Education, centered in the Office of Education; the National Youth Administration, and the Training Within Industry Committee.

### TRAINING AGENCIES SET-UP

The Bureau of Vocational Education is a small agency backed by a powerful, organized effort, sometimes described as the most powerful lobby in Washington. It receives yearly millions of dollars for distribution to states, under a cooperative arrangement, and during the last year of defense preparation it has received millions of dollars of defense money. Vocational training can be only pre-employment training. It is not supposed to give training for apprenticeship because it cannot, and it merely undertakes to offer classes that will prepare the youthful student more intelligently to enter the trades.

# ASSAULT *Brewing on* *Standards of* SKILL

Blind attackers  
never appear conscious of  
importance of skill to modern  
industry

The National Youth Administration is a kind of juvenile WPA. It has been charged with the task of studying the problems of youth and of aiding youth to orient itself in new conditions. It has been expressly instructed to stay out of the apprenticeship field. Within the last month the NYA has requested Congress for the appropriation of the gigantic sum of \$158,000,000 to set up training centers for youth.

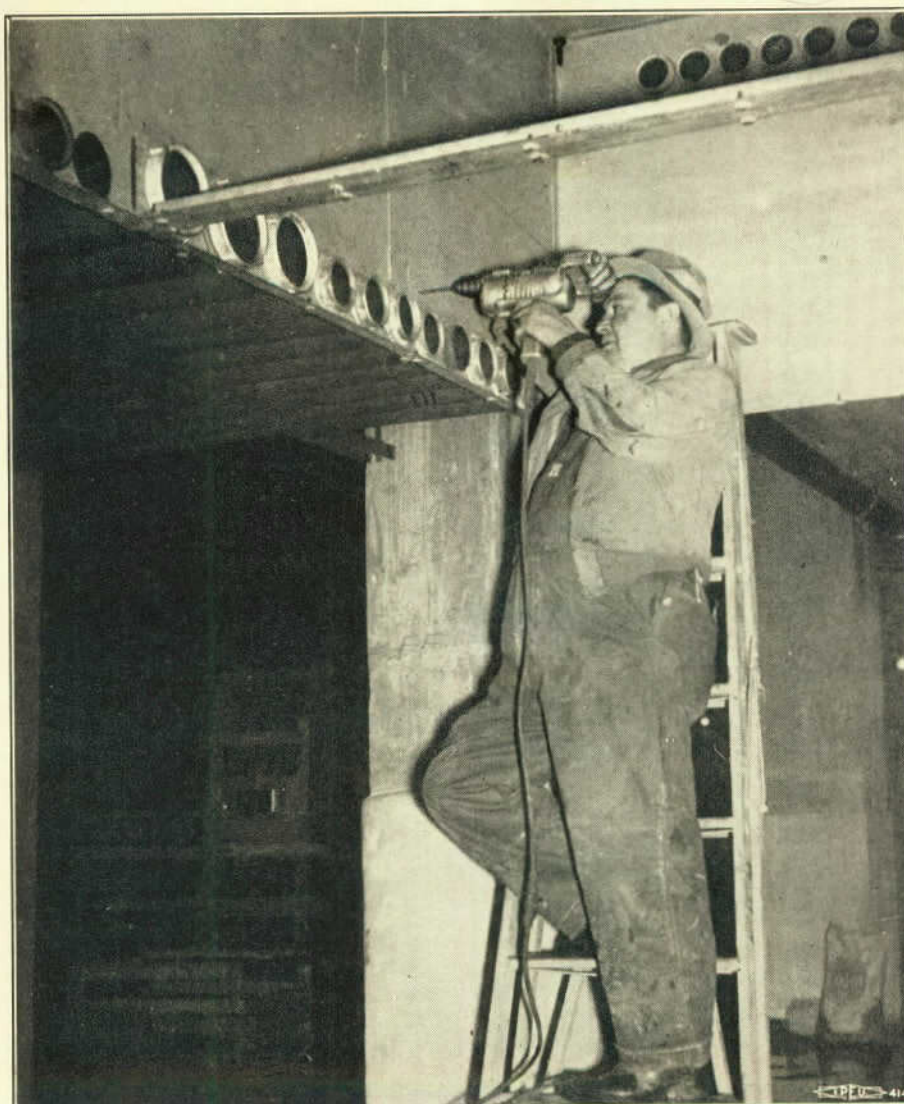
The Training Within Industry Commit-

tee is an arm of OPM, operating under the direction of Sidney Hillman. It is supposed to supply direction, instruction and cooperation to plants in industries where there is a known shortage of workers in any given classification needed in defense work.

### DILUTION BREAKS SKILL

These three agencies are supposed to be coordinated under the direction of Floyd Reeves, Assistant Director of Labor Supply in OPM. What this coordination means and how it is accomplished is not clear. It is well-known in Washington that these agencies work independently of each other and manifest great rivalry between them. None of them seems aware

(Continued on page 327)



Men like these—I. B. E. W. men—thread the nerves of great office buildings and industrial plants.

# DEFEAT *of* Arnold

## NO DEFEAT *for* JUSTICE

**I**N the face of the rapidly increasing seriousness of the threats to American security, this discussion of jurisdictional strikes has been undertaken with considerable reluctance. The mere suggestion that a jurisdictional strike may have its virtues is sufficient to incite an emotional fury in some quarters. The actual examination of the merits and proper uses of the jurisdictional strike is therefore liable to be mistaken and misconstrued as being equivalent to advocating the extended use of such instrument, an impression which it is here desired to avoid.

Yet, the continued circulation of misinformation about so many of labor's activities creates a condition capable of immense harm, not only to labor, but to the entire defense program. That condition does not become less real by ignoring its existence. Failure to refute false charges may have the effect of confirming them. Action based upon rash judgments and ignorance, though intended to accelerate defense production, may actually result in more, rather than less strikes. The intensification of public confusion on labor problems furnishes opportunity for the deliberate provocation of strikes by those who would rely on the confusion to avoid the consequences of their conduct. There can be no greater encouragement for such activity than the imposition of guilt by prejudice upon an innocent party, even before the wrong is committed by another.

### CONFOUNDING CONFUSION

The proximity of danger is evident from the fact that labor's reputation is not sharing in the vindication which should seem logically to accompany labor's successful defense against the criminal charges made by Thurman Arnold's Antitrust Division. On the contrary, the belief seems to be gaining adherents in the non-labor world that labor's success has resulted from technical defenses which have not included a determination of the real substance of the charges.

That, of course, is a false belief. In the lower courts and in the Supreme Court the opposing contentions of labor and the Antitrust Division have been investigated and determined on their merits. Since the *Hutcheson* decision the Supreme Court has refused to review three additional cases\* wherein the lower courts

\* The successful defendants in these cases were: The Building and Construction Trades Council of New Orleans and others; the Hod Carriers' and Laborers' Council and the Operating Engineers Local No. 150 and others; and the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners and others. The first of the above cases originated in Louisiana and the other two in Illinois.

### Documented review of legal status of Arnold's drive since Supreme Court set-back

had found indictments issued at the instance of the Antitrust Division to be without merit, and as reason for its refusal the Supreme Court cited the *Hutcheson* decision as containing the applicable principles of law.

### WHAT DID CONGRESS INTEND?

But because the *Hutcheson* case involved the issue of the jurisdictional strike, and because this type of controversy is the most difficult for the outsider to understand, the jurisdictional strike has been singled out for special lambasting. The strategic advantage of this approach by those who seek to discredit labor is conceded. It is in accordance with the principle of attacking at the weakest point. If the right to strike can be unconditionally outlawed in disputes which include jurisdictional issues, then the way will be opened for outlawing practically all effective labor action.

The natural strength of this method of attack has been immeasurably reinforced by the wailing and lamenting of Thurman Arnold who publicly represents his whacking defeat before the Supreme Court in the *Hutcheson* case as if it were a defeat administered to the cause of law and justice!

There is a difference between law and justice. Each, therefore, is deserving of consideration. But since the legal aspects of the *Hutcheson* decision have previously been reviewed in these pages, their examination will not be repeated except for one element which appears to be commonly misunderstood. The most plausible adverse criticism of the *Hutcheson* decision based upon legal grounds relates to the question whether the Supreme Court correctly construed the "intent of Congress" in holding the jurisdictional strike lawful, at least in the particular circumstances of that case.

Even this criticism, however, is only superficially plausible. The determination of the "intent of Congress" in the application of a statute is admittedly often a difficult and technical problem which frequently allows room for more than one bona-fide interpretation. As to the question whether the immunities provided in the Clayton Act extend to jurisdictional strikes, however, there is no room for doubt. The problem is not technical. The language is clear, unmistakable. The provision of Section 20, which enumerates several activities not to "be

considered or held to be violations of any law of the United States" expressly applies to "any case between an employer and employees, or between employees." That Congress did not adopt such terms through oversight is confirmed by its adoption of more precise terms of equivalent effect in subsequent legislation, notably in the Norris-LaGuardia and the National Labor Relations Act.

### PROSECUTOR CHANGES CLOTHES

Since the legal theories have been rejected by which he attempted to usurp the authority to decide what is a "legitimate object of a labor union," Arnold has assumed the cloak of a moralist—and, indeed, a righteous one.

Labor has not in the past and cannot now afford to stand on legal rights while remaining indifferent to moral issues. Labor's struggles have too frequently been directed to bringing the legal code into conformity with sound morality, and its future struggles will continue to have the same objective. If, therefore, Arnold is right on the moral issue, he is right on the basis of standards which have permanent value for labor.

To what, then, does the righteous Assistant Attorney General object? Arnold was recently afforded the opportunity of testifying before the House Judiciary Committee, which was conducting hearings on delays in national defense preparation. Whether the chief of the "trust-busting" unit had knowledge of the numerous major impediments to the defense program—in the success of which program no group is more earnestly concerned than labor—Arnold omitted discussion of anything except problems arising out of labor relations. The trend of his testimony suggests that those who rely upon him as an expert on the subject of labor problems would not be misled quite so far if they were to rely instead upon the capsules of such dangerous "little knowledge" as are contained in *The Reader's Digest*.

### "EXPERT" DISQUALIFIES HIMSELF

Arnold first prefaced his remarks with characteristic expressions of his friendly attitude toward organized labor. Then he got to his point. "The *Hutcheson* case," he said, "prevented us from prosecuting cases . . . where labor organizations have restrained trade for the purpose of destroying an established and legitimate system of collective bargaining."

Now as a matter of fact, the decision in the *Hutcheson* case did no such thing. The indictment in that case alleged no such malice as Arnold infers in his statement. To the extent that malice was implied in the allegations of the indictment, the absolute lack of any foundation for such a charge was squarely met by Justice Stone when he observed that: "The legality of the alleged restraint under the Sherman Act is not affected by characterizing the strike as 'jurisdictional' or 'not within the legitimate object of a labor union.' . . . If the counts of the indictment which we are now considering make out an offense, then every local strike aimed at closing a shop



Herewith is presented again the physiognomy of the mayor of Laramie, who, though slapped by the Supreme Court, believes he is authorized to try cases in newspapers and public forums. Thurman Arnold deals with hearsay too often, rather than evidence.

*whose products or supplies move in interstate commerce is, without more, a violation of the Sherman Act."*

Arnold never had before the Supreme Court a case such as he describes, and to our knowledge has never even had such a case initiated—and accordingly it is doubtful whether there were any such to be abandoned. He is therefore wrong in his conclusion as to the nature of the issue in the *Hutcheson* case, and he multiplies his error when he generalizes upon that false conclusion as being descriptive of all, or even of a large proportion of jurisdictional strikes. At a time when the national interest especially requires the exercise of intelligence in the solution of defense problems, it is the opposite of wisdom to muddy the waters in a matter so important as this.

#### VARIETIES OF JURISDICTIONAL STRIKES

The *only proper* generalization which can be drawn about jurisdictional strikes is that they involve differences between two organized groups of workers—nothing else. The fact that a strike is jurisdictional in character is no indication whatsoever as to its ultimate merit or lack of merit, even though it is not denied that some jurisdictional strikes lack merit as do other forms. Such a strike may, and usually does, involve any one or more of a number of other elements. One group may be a "company"

union and hence no union at all. One group may be defending itself against an employer-fostered raid by another group with lower standards of wages, or hours, or working conditions, or a combination of all of these. One union may be obliged by economic competitive factors to organize where an employer already has, from his point of view, harmonious collective bargaining relations with his employees but where the lower wage standards of his establishment threaten the higher standards of an entire industry.

That situation is extremely common, and the morality, as well as the legality, of labor's effort to eliminate the competitive advantages based upon wage differentials has been recognized both within and outside of the courts. Forbid this type of activity and any employer can maneuver any kind of a dispute into a jurisdictional one, especially in a period of unemployment, by offering other than bona-fide union terms to workers as a group instead of making the offer to them as individuals. It is not only labor which would then suffer, but all employers who would prefer incorporating respectable and decent terms in their collective bargaining agreements. Moreover, the making or renewal of a union contract is in practice frequently conditioned upon the union's ability to bring the employer's competitors into a similar agreement. Thus the problem is not simply one of

overcoming a union's greed, if it is ever that. It embraces fundamental elements of industrial economics.

Then there are the differences arising out of some employers' attempts to economize on production at the expense of breaking down a skilled craft. In most skilled occupations there is much work which does not require the possession of skill. But if the worker permits himself to be deprived piecemeal of those tasks which do not require the maximum of skill and do not expose him to the maximum of hazard that worker will shortly find himself doing only the most difficult and most hazardous work without a corresponding compensation. In addition he will gradually cease to be a skilled craftsman and will become only a "specialist" with impaired earning capacity and reduced work opportunities. The prospect of an employer's success in such an undertaking is greatly enhanced if he can find a group of organized workers who will participate in this anti-social practice. Because unions rarely submit themselves voluntarily to cooperation of this sort, one tempting tactic recommends itself in such situations. It consists of the employer's sub-contracting part of the work to another employer. Whether the sub-contractor is a mere stooge or a regular enterprise makes little difference in the result. Then if a dispute ripens into a strike, the position of the first contrac-

(Continued on page 328)



Great buildings like Chicago's Merchandise Mart are wired by skilled I. B. E. W. men.

## CHICAGO Gets Two *Big* ELECTRICAL MEETINGS

**T**WO meetings important to the members of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers convened in Chicago early this month. One was the second session of the National Joint Committee on Apprenticeship Standards and the other was the meeting of the Electrical Committee of the National Fire Protection Association, charged with responsibility for the National Electrical Code. These meetings occurred at the Lake Shore Athletic Club, 850 Lake Shore Drive. Ed J. Brown, international president, and William Walker, I. B. E. W., of Philadelphia, sat in the sessions of Electrical Committee.

The Joint Committee on Apprenticeship Standards held its first session in Washington the last of April. At that meeting it laid out its plan of work and elected officers. E. H. Herzberg of the National Electrical Contractors Association, a Milwaukee contractor, is chairman of the joint committee. Mr. Brown is vice chairman and M. H. Hedges is secretary. Other members of the committee are:

G. M. Bugniazet  
William Walker  
H. W. Maher  
C. W. Spain  
R. W. McChesney  
E. C. Carlson  
W. F. McCarter  
Paul M. Geary  
J. W. Collins

### APPRENTICE STANDARDS PREPARED

In the interim between the first and second sessions the subcommittees of the general committee were at work. Confer-

### Joint Committee on Apprenticeship Standards and Electrical Com- mittee convene

ences were held with William F. Patterson and Ansel R. Cleary of the Federal Committee on Apprenticeship and a gen-

eral text was prepared setting up national standards on apprenticeship.

The chief purpose of the second meeting was to revise and shape up this general text. It is expected that this general text will be promulgated late in the summer and published by the Federal Committee on Apprenticeship. The general text was prepared with the idea of getting in all the factors that determine apprenticeship standards for the electrical industry. The scope of the electrical industry is described. The character of the industry and the character of the electrical trade are described, and the conditions determining the making and training of apprentices are clearly defined. Definitions are carefully stated. A general content of each year's training is given.

### SIMPLIFICATION FAVORED

The meeting of the Electrical Committee had before it the proposed simplified practice recommendation for copper conductors promulgated in May by the U. S. Bureau of Standards. Simplified practice means the elimination of excessive variety of manufactured products or methods. The simplified practice recommendation is a record of stock items that are retained after superfluous variety has been eliminated by the concerted voluntary action of manufacturers, distributors, users and others interested.

This rule of simplified practice carries the suggestion that cables over 500,000 circular mills not be carried as stock sizes for the trade, but be available on special order only. It is, of course, obvious that this rule was written as a defense measure. However, it is said to bear on action taken in December, 1939, of the national Electrical Committee on certain types of wiring.

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CHICAGO'S IMPRESSIVE LAKE SHORE SKY LINE

# Priest Statesman Writes

## VIVID RECORD

Father John

A. Ryan's autobiography is history of America's social movement with world-wide implications

**A**UTOBIOGRAPHIES owe their interest to varied merits. Men of action pen their stories because of the high adventure extolled. Men of thought summarize their thinking and detail the personalities which make up their collective lives. Father John A. Ryan's autobiography entitled "Social Doctrine in Action" is a story from a man of thought who has affected widely, perhaps world-wide, the course of policy of the great international organization, the Roman Catholic Church.

It is a story at once modest and colorful and profoundly significant. It is correct to say that no student of the social movement in the United States can clearly understand that movement and its origin and its on-going life without reading Father Ryan's personal record.

Doubly significant is the identification of Father Ryan's story with the evolution of labor standards in this country. Father Ryan is now 72 years old. He is known by scores of labor leaders and is beloved as a spiritual father as well as a great church statesman. Father Ryan was born on a farm in 1869 near St. Paul, Minn., and his early associations were identified with farm life. He went to school and college in St. Paul and later did graduate work at Catholic University in Washington. He returned to St. Paul as a professor and later transferred to Catholic University as a scholar and leader in the nation's capital.

Among the most interesting of the events in these memoirs is the recounting of the relationships of Father Ryan with Ignatius Donnelly, colorful, powerful leader in the northwest; James Cardinal Gibbons, church statesman; Archbishop Ireland, his mentor; Bishop Spalding, Canon Barry, Dr. Richard Ely, Dr. Charles P. Neill, first U. S. Commissioner of Labor. Also in this volume are adventures in reading with such economists as John A. Hobson, John Maynard Keynes and Alvin Hanson. The book is rich in instruction both in economics and ethics.

### CHURCH AND LABOR

We have called Dr. Ryan a modest man. There is very little obtrusion of his personality in this vivid record. We doubt if he gives himself full credit for either the scope of his activities or their practical influence on the great Church of which he is such an illustrious member. For example, he recounts the going to Rome of James Cardinal Gibbons in 1887 on an important mission. Cardinal Gibbons reached the conclusion that it would be a damning condemnation of the Church if the Church were presented "before our age as the friend of the powerful rich and the enemy of the helpless poor." Cardinal Gibbons went to Rome in order

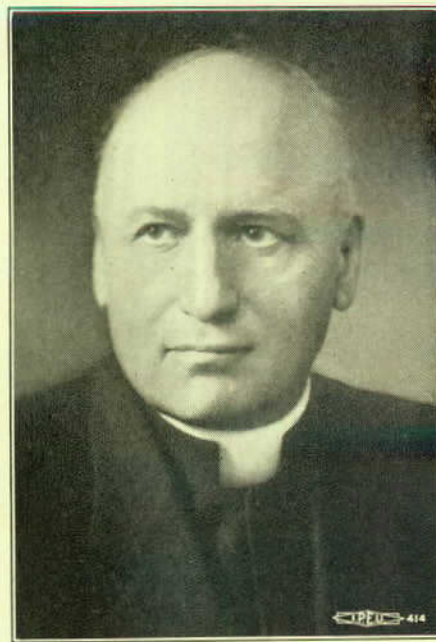
to prevent the Church from officially condemning the Knights of Labor. Cardinal Gibbons was successful. There is little doubt that this dramatic incident changed the whole history of the world.

Father Ryan also recounts as early as 1903 that Archbishop Ireland spoke in St. Paul to the labor unions of that city. Archbishop Ireland's description of what labor is is probably as eloquent and profound a statement as exists in contemporary records.

"Labor is not a piece of mechanism, a mere tool or instrument; it is the living activity of a member of the great human family. The laborer is a man, entitled to the honor and reverence due to a child of the supreme God of all men. He must be allowed to respect and guard his dignity; he must be allowed to live a life worthy of man, and receive as the price of his labor the means to live such a life. Capital deserves the severest condemnation when in its dealings with the toiler it has for its aim only to secure his labor at the lowest possible price, so as to increase its own emoluments as rapidly as possible, and when it sees in the laborer only an instrument of toil, without care for him or interest in him outside the range of his activity as a toiler. Nor are the needs of the laborer and his family for which the workman must provide to be restricted to those of the moment; consideration must be given to the needs which come with sickness and old age, and for which the labor of the present day should make provision. Capital, indeed, cannot be forgetful of its own reward: but let it ever remember the laborer and give to him, so far as circumstances permit, that generous treatment that will enable him to live not only in present comfort, but also in the assured hope that years to come hold in reserve for him no terrors of penury and suffering."

### INFLUENCED TREND

Father Ryan was a pioneer. He tells how, when he began his higher education, he found no course in economics nor of any other social science on the curriculum. He states that he, therefore, obtained no formal training in subjects which interested him most. The ideas, knowledge and opinions which he acquired in the field of economics had their source in books, magazines and news-



Right Reverend Monsignor John A. Ryan

papers, in lectures and political speeches. Perhaps this is the reason he became an original thinker.

He published "The Living Wage" in 1906. This had a far-reaching effect upon the leaders of the Church as well as upon the thinking of others, and placed Father Ryan in the forefront of leaders in the social sciences. Besides being a pioneer, he was a man of singular personal courage. He told the truth as he saw it, fearlessly. He found that Pope Leo's Encyclical was considered revolutionary in the United States in the 1890's but this did not deter him from praising its principles again and again. He became interested in what has come to be known as consumer's economics. He points out that Hobson's book was the first significant book in this new order of things. It was the principles of Hobson and Ryan and others which have laid the foundation for sweeping changes in all countries of the world at the present hour.

Father Ryan's fellow students at the St. Paul seminary called him "Senator" because of his great interest in politics. He watched it close at hand but he was never more than a thinker who sought to change the rules by influence of reason and logic. His is a colorful life and an important one. As one reads this fascinating book he becomes aware of an original personality, a man of great balance of judgment and intense sensitivity to the sorrows of the world. One perceives too his singular courage,—the courage of the man of truth who is unwilling to say anything or do anything that does not first have the sanction of reason and compassion.

The book closes with an admonition that every human citizen can take home in this hour:

"Let no Christian excuse his indifference to the enforced poverty of his fellows with the lazy and selfish reflection that all their troubles will be solved in the life beyond the grave. For this atti-

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# Practical Men Survey

## FLUORESCENT LIGHTING

By H. W. MAHER, president, Electrical Maintenance Society, Chicago

**T**HE people of America first viewed fluorescent lighting at the New York world's fair, and immediately placed their stamp of approval upon it. During the year of 1938, 200,000 fluorescent lamps were manufactured. The demand for this type of lighting brought new developments to our industry and new problems of installation and application for electrical men.

The Electrical Maintenance Society, an educational organization, composed of members of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, was anxious to obtain accurate information on the changes in the electrical field brought about by this popular form of lighting. At one of their meetings they invited as guest speakers a representative from each branch of the industry which was responsible for the manufacturing, testing, inspecting, designing and installation of fluorescent lighting equipment.

The speakers were David J. Talbot, supervising chief electrical inspector of the city of Chicago; N. H. Davis, Jr., service engineer, Underwriters Laboratories, Inc.; J. L. Rowe, J. J. Lambert, industrial engineers from division of fluorescent apparatus, General Electric Company, Chicago; and D. Mason, designing engineer of the Architectural Lighting Co., manufacturers of fluorescent lighting equipment. This group of men were well qualified to answer questions on fluorescent equipment. Mr. Talbot, representing the inspection department of the City of Chicago, spoke first. He said,

### "NEW IDEA" REQUIRES REGULATION

"In presenting this subject, it might be well to begin at Nela Park where I first saw the fluorescent tube and recognized the possibilities of the new lighting and much that goes with it. I saw it as the inspector would. The new assembly, the reactors, the auxiliaries, the housing, the possible installation.

"As an inspector, I could readily see that a 'new' lighting fixture would be promoted and being fully cognizant with code requirements, saw at once the necessity of establishing some regulations that would protect the public from the onslaught of those who knowing little or nothing of the art of lighting fixture construction, not even being aware that there is more to lighting than the consumption of electric current, knowing nothing of the technique necessary to handle such problems, and guided only by that selfish desire to capitalize on the 'new idea,' would proceed (regardless of the detri-

### New lighting type, now being extensively used, offers normal grist of adjustment problems

ment to the established and recognized lighting fixture manufacturer), to install any make-shift contraption (under a good looking cover) on the premises of the unsuspecting public, and on closing the sale leave them with an unknown item devoid of standards of any sort."

Not only did such interests ignore the fixture manufacturer, he explained, but the electrical contractor, the electrical mechanic, as well as their patron, the public.

It should be understood the success of the electrical industry is due very much to the cooperative spirit between the various interests involved, and needless to say, if we are to cooperate, knowledge is imperative as cooperation is an expression of willingness.

"At this time," Mr. Talbot said, "I wish to acknowledge the cooperation of James Lynett, supervising chief electrical inspector of New York City, who with the assistance of others in our industry, made possible these specifications.

"As the nature of Nature calls for order, it was very evident that such specifications would bring order out of what could be only called chaos in the fixture industry, as no code covered such assembly or construction, and with this (this before mentioned) element who seemingly had taken over the fluorescent fixture, installation was likewise on the verge of collapse.

"With such an element no standard could be possible, for those who knew the electrical fixture business would not attempt to meet such practice and yet we in the inspection field had them to contend with.

### ANSWER IN COOPERATION

"Resistance to compliance with rules and regulations is always in direct proportion to the misunderstanding by the offender, which proved the further necessity of establishing rules and regulations, if the legitimate interests were to survive.

"It is true that in attempting to solve a problem we sometimes create other problems more difficult of solution than the original problem—but I knew whatever problem we might create in getting rid of the unstandard, unsafe and sometimes ridiculous assemblies and installations, that we of the electrical industry could find the right answer through the

cooperation of those involved. Whereas we may not have all the answers, the statement on the attached specifications will help find those which are missing."

At this point he read the special rules which apply to the construction, wiring and installation of fluorescent tube type lighting fixtures. Mr. Talbot announced that copies of these rules would be given to members upon request, and in conclusion he said, "It was a pleasure to be here tonight, and with these gentlemen who like myself are demonstrating this thing called 'COOPERATION,' and they too will discuss their respective part in this matter of fluorescent lighting."

The chairman of the meeting announced that questions from the members pertaining to fluorescent equipment were now in order. Many questions were asked. Mr. Rowe and Mr. Lambert, of the General Electric Company, did an excellent job of explaining the operation of fluorescent equipment, and gave many suggestions on trouble shooting, a few of which are included here for your consideration.

### TROUBLE INDICATIONS

**Lamp blinks on and off.** This may simply be a normal lamp at the point of failure. On the other hand, if the lamp is new or if it has not been in service long there are a number of factors that might cause this action. First, the difficulty may be due to the starter, and this can readily be replaced. It is possible that the lamp may be at fault, and lamp replacement is the second logical step. Changing either the lamp or starter may only temporarily correct the trouble if there is a borderline cause of difficulty for some other reason.

Low circuit voltage, low ballast rating, low temperature and cold drafts may individually be the cause of difficulty of this nature, or several of these may be contributing factors.

If two-lamp ballasts are involved, there is a possibility that the individual starter leads from the two pairs of lampholders have been criss-crossed. When this is the case, the two lamps may start promptly if both starter switches open simultaneously. However, if one lamp starts, the other lamp may blink on and off for a long period of time or may not start at all. This sort of trouble is generally easy to locate because after one lamp starts only one end of the other lamp will light up before the starting effort is made. Also, one lamp will not make a starting effort unless the other is in the lampholders. Thus, by testing each of the two lamps separately, this wiring fault can be easily detected.

**Lamp makes no starting effort or starts slowly.** It is quite likely that the starter has reached the end of life and should be replaced. If the replacement of the starter fails to correct the trouble, the lamp should then be tested in another circuit, as there may be an open circuit in the lamp. In doing this, be certain that the lamp makes proper contact in the lampholders. If necessary, a voltage check should be made from one lampholder to the other. This can be done with a volt-

meter or with a test lamp (220 volts 100 watts). It should be remembered that there are two connections to each lamp-holder, and but one of these at each lamp-holder should be alive. Hence, there are four possible ways of checking these contacts to find the live two. If no voltage indication can be found, next check the circuit leads to the lampholder. If there still is no voltage indication, check the circuit connection. There is also a remote possibility of an open-circuited ballast.

**Ends of lamp remain lighted.** This is very likely due to a short-circuited condenser in the starter, or it is possible that the switch contacts are welded together. In either case, it is necessary to replace the starter. Starters which have been in service for some time can fail in this manner. In a new installation it is, of course, possible for the circuit to be incorrectly wired.

#### AVOID LAMP INJURY

If the lamp is not operating perfectly, it should not be left connected to the circuit for any considerable length of time. If the starter is at fault and causes the lamp to blink on and off, this may result in injury to the lamp from the life standpoint. If the lamp has reached the end of life and blinks on and off the starting effort takes considerable life from the starter. Furthermore, a lamp blinking on and off may cause more heating in the ballast than is the case when the lamp is operating normally, which may result in injury to the ballast if allowed to continue for an indefinite period.

N. H. Davis, Jr., representing the Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc., was the next speaker on the program. He said,

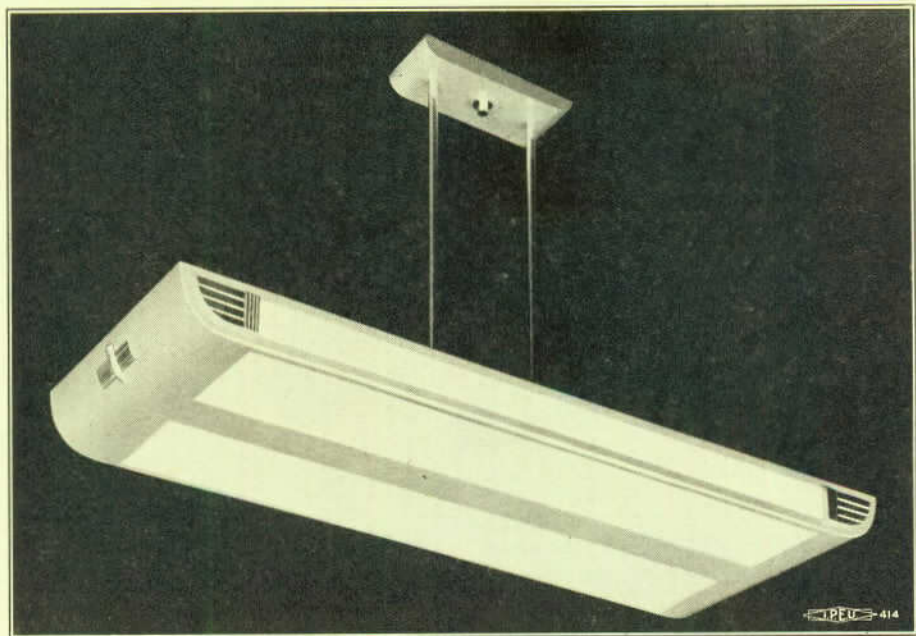
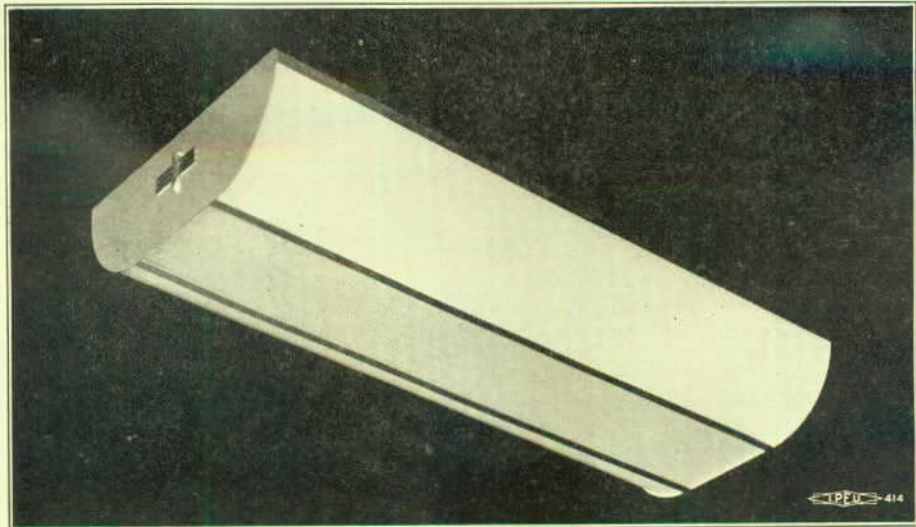
"When fluorescent lighting was introduced to the general public, the word went around that this was 'cold' light, and as a result no thought was given to the fire hazards that might be introduced by this new lighting. However, further study and use showed that although the lamps may be considered 'cold,' the reactors or ballasts are relatively hot.

"Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc., through its label service on incandescent lamp fixtures, was called upon to investigate, test, and label fluorescent lamp fixtures. Like all other interested parties, it did not have any set standards for this rapidly developing product, and as a result, the first work done was more or less along research lines, keeping in mind the prevention of loss of life and property from fire and casualty."

#### TESTED AND LISTED

Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc., tests the ballasts, capacitors, compensators, starter switches, and lampholders, and if found acceptable, lists them in its published list of inspected electrical equipment under the heading of "Fixture Fittings," he explained.

Ballasts, when submitted to the laboratories, are subjected to input, normal heating, dielectric strength, abnormal heating and insulation resistance tests. The normal test consists of operating them continuously while supplying the intended number of lamps and until con-



—Courtesy Architectural Lighting Company

#### BEAUTIFUL EXTERIOR OF FLUORESCENT FIXTURE

Electricity properly curbed passed through muted glass produces light like day.

stant temperatures are reached. The temperature on any point on the enclosure shall not be higher than 90° C (194° F) in an ambient temperature of 50° C (122° F). The ultimate temperature on wire leads with heat-resistant rubber insulation shall not exceed 75° C (167° F). To determine if there is any possibility of breakdown between live parts and ground, a potential of twice rated voltage plus 1,000 is applied between live parts and ground for one minute while the device is at a maximum temperature.

It is known that after use, it takes a higher potential to start the tube operating. In some cases the tubes will not operate because the ballast cannot deliver a high enough potential. This is called a deactivated lamp condition and is simulated in the abnormal test by removing one end of the lamp from its respective lampholder and allowing the switch and ballast to operate under these conditions until constant temperatures are attained. The temperature at any point on the en-

closure shall not exceed 105° C (221° F) in an ambient of 50° C (122° F). After completion of this test, the insulation resistance between live parts and enclosure is measured. The resistance shall not be less than 50,000 ohms.

Starter switches are operated for 6,000 cycles when connected as intended with ballast and proper size lamp. In addition to this test they are operated for 72 hours under a simulated deactivated lamp condition.

"It may seem that if a manufacturer used Underwriters' Laboratories listed ballasts, starters, lampholders, etc., in a fixture, that it would not be necessary to obtain label service on the fixtures," Mr. Davis said. "However, there are many items that enter into the assembly of these units in the fixture that may result in fire or shock hazards. For example, proper wiring in fixtures is quite essential. Many manufacturers, at first, thought that because the ballast leads

(Continued on page 326)

**F**OR the members of American labor the time is long past since there have been any reasonable grounds for doubt as to the terrific issues at stake in World War II.

Each successive nazi step, beginning with Hitler's struggle for and rise to power within Germany, including the consolidation of that power by the ruthless liquidation of all domestic opposition, extending down the blood-soaked road of conquest which has already led to every neighbor of the nazi state which did not voluntarily yield to nazi domination—each step has been consistently characterized by the wiping out of organized labor within the nazi reach, and the consequent wiping out of all free labor within those limits, and the imperiling of all free labor beyond. In conformity with the less-than-civilized nazi concept of "total" triumph, all the nations among Hitler's victims are confronted, not only by the normal consequences of

# AMERICAN LABOR *Committee* To Aid **BRITISH LABOR**

Work of A. F.  
of L. committee commended by  
President Roosevelt. Already  
great work has been done

defeat in war, but with the prospects of the complete annihilation of their respective national identities.

It is entirely immaterial that certain nations now in the grasp of the nazi

monster lacked any institution of organized labor to be destroyed; or that democracy was a negligible factor whose existence in some of the fallen nations was a mere myth. What is material, however, is that the destruction of democracy is a frankly admitted objective and common boast of fascism; and that objective and boast have been implemented by actions which thus far have been enormously successful. It is material that among the people of those nations where democracy did not exist, even the hope of democracy is being ferreted out and destroyed, while in its place seeds of hatred for democracy are being sown.

American labor's vital concern in the victory of the forces opposed to nazism is therefore evident. Elementary motives of self-preservation may not enshroud American labor's attitude toward this struggle with nobility. But indifference to the struggle would be an indication of culpable stupidity and self-imposed blindness. However, democracy has already been so afflicted with an excess of stupidity and blindness, that labor's attitude of intelligent self-interest in this case contributes substantially to the strengthening of democracy.

## RESOLUTION NO. 25

It was awareness of these indisputable realities which prompted the introduction and unanimous adoption of Resolution No. 25 by the 1940 convention of the American Federation of Labor. Premised upon a recognition of the fact that the destruction of British democracy by the forces of nazism "would constitute a grave threat to American democracy and modern civilization as we know it," the resolution urged that American labor give vigorous support to Britain.

In accordance with the spirit expressed in this resolution, there has been organized under the chairmanship of A. F. of L. Vice President Matthew Woll, with President William Green as honorary chairman, the American Labor Committee to Aid British Labor. It is the purpose of the committee to extend the utmost practicable fraternal assistance to British labor, which is occupying the front line in the defense of democracy. British labor is in great and urgent need of aid which goes beyond words. It is time for action.

## OBLIGATION OF HONOR

The committee seeks to raise hospital and medical supplies, blankets, clothing for children and adults, and all the host of things which a people working in a war-torn, bomb-spattered fortress need but which they can't procure for them-

(Continued on page 329)



# Fires of ELECTRICAL

## ORIGIN on Increase

**F**IRES of electrical origin now occupy the No. 1 position among all causes of fire losses. This was reported to the large and enthusiastic forty-fifth convention of the National Fire Protection Association held in Toronto, Canada, in May. No analysis of the reasons why fires of electrical origin are mounting was given, however.

The forty-fifth annual convention of the National Fire Protection Association was held at the Hotel Royal York, Toronto, as a mark of good international relations between Canada and the United States. About 800 delegates were present. The International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers had representation. The International Association of Fire Fighters had representation. Tom Moore, head of the Canadian Trades Union Congress, took part in one of the programs.

### FIRE FIGHTING IN DEFENSE

Apart from the serious technical work transacted by this important organization, which controls the National Electrical Code in the United States, the meeting was significant because of several speeches given by members of the Canadian Parliament and other public officials, stating Canada's position in the present world war. Serious discussion, too, was given to the part that firefighting plays in defense. Delegates to the meeting had opportunity to see the greatest munitions plant in the world now operating in Toronto; they had opportunity to see being built the fast well-armed corvettes developed by Great Britain in its anti-submarine warfare; the famous Norwegian Aviation School on the Lake Ontario waterfront, set up and paid for by gold smuggled out of Norway by valiant Norsemen.

A report by Chairman Alvan Small, of the Electrical Committee, indicated that the Electrical Committee would consider at a Chicago session on June 9 questions of changes in procedure; the status of synthetic wire under the code; and the status of non-tamperable fuses now sanctioned by the code.

The electrical law committee made a report as follows:

"There is a general agreement that the National Electrical Code should be made the basis of all regulation of electrical installations, but there have been extensive differences of opinion as to the methods by which the code should be put into effect. These differences of opinion have resulted in delays in the work of this committee, which has made every effort to harmonize conflicting opinions and to recommend a form of law reasonably satisfactory to all concerned. It appears, however, that it is not possible to

### National Fire Protection Association hears report that electrical fires now are No. 1 on list. Important meeting in Toronto

recommend any form of law which will be universally acceptable.

### PRESENTS MODEL LAW

"We wish to emphasize the fact that the present recommendations for a model state law are not intended to supersede or interfere with the various types of competent inspection service which are now functioning in various parts of the country and that the present form of law is intended only as a guide for states not now having adequate control over electrical inspections and which wish to institute some appropriate form of regulation. It should be further emphasized that we recognize that there are various methods of accomplishing the desired result and that the model law presented herewith may be subject to revision in detail, meeting the specific needs of individual states where it may be adopted. \* \* \*

"One important point of difference of opinion was the question as to whether electrical contractors should be licensed. Some members of the committee felt that the licensing of contractors was very important as a means for securing compliance with the National Electrical Code; others had serious objections. The committee finally decided to eliminate this question altogether from present consid-

eration and the present draft makes no reference to licensing.

"While all agree that the National Electrical Code should be the criterion of safe electrical installation, there seemed to be serious legal difficulties involved in referring to it by name in the text of a state law. A requirement that electrical installations be made in accordance with the National Electrical Code or directing an administrative authority to promulgate rules based upon the National Electrical Code is subject to criticism as an improper delegation of legislative authority. This point was a major factor in the decision of the state supreme court which declared the Michigan electrical law invalid. There is no assurance that other forms of reference to the National Electrical Code, such as making it prima facie evidence of good practice, would not be similarly a cause for invalidation by state supreme courts. It is presumably legal to adopt a specified dated edition of the National Electrical Code by reference, but this is open to the serious objection that as successive new editions of the code are adopted it will be necessary to amend the state law to keep the state requirements up to date. This is a cumbersome procedure and affords opportunity for undesirable political action."

Another important report made at the convention dealt with static electricity. This report, among other things, said:

### NEW LIGHT ON STATIC

"Static electricity is commonly believed to be generated only by friction, and its original name, 'frictional electricity,' is still used to some extent. Experiments, however, have proven that static is generated not only by friction, but also by the bringing together and separating of unlike substances. For example: If a sheet of glass is coated with varnish and the varnish allowed to dry, the act of peeling the dried varnish coating from the sheet of glass will result in both substances being charged with static. In the case of a belt and pulley, the belief that

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Looking down Front Street, Toronto, with Royal York Hotel, scene of convention, to right.

## *New List of Brain Breakers*

Local Union No. 321 supplies new list of trade questions presented to new members or candidates for journeymanship.

1. What would cause a fuse in a motor circuit to open upon starting the motor while the same fuse would not open if the motor had been operating?
2. Would you use CNX (cable with one bare conductor) for a switch leg in a lighting circuit?
3. Is it possible to use an auto transformer to either raise or lower the impressed voltage?
4. Would you place the fuse cabinet used in a dwelling in the basement, first floor or attic? Why?
5. Why are fibre bushings sent with BX? It is recommended that conduit be reamed after it has been cut and threaded. Why?
6. Give Ohm's Law and three practical examples.
7. Define: Ampere, volt, ohm, watt, kilowatt, cycle, kilocycle.
8. Explain the difference between AC and DC.
9. Which is the greater current, 250 M. A. or  $\frac{1}{4}$  ampere? 325 M.A. or 3 A?
10. Draw a circuit diagram of a furnace blower with a thermostat and bonnet control.
11. Draw a sketch of standard Illinois-Iowa Power Co. meter service giving dimensions, minimum height of drops; depth and size of ground pipe and other necessary data.
12. What is the average starting current of  $\frac{1}{4}$  hp. splitphase motor?
13. Which motor will start better under a load, repulsion-induction or capacitor?
14. How many receptacles are permitted on a No. 14 wire circuit?
15. If you were sent out on a trouble call on a split-phase motor, and found the motor emits a humming sound but would not start, what would you look for?
16. On a single phase 110-220 volt circuit the outside legs are fused at 75 amperes, what size fuse should be used in the neutral?
17. Draw a diagram of the above and include a watt-hour meter, disconnecting means and over current devices.
18. In a 110 volt lighting circuit what is the color of the grounded conductor and in which conductor should the switch be connected?
19. It is desired to control a light circuit from one, two, three, or five places; draw diagrams and indicate color codes of conductors.
20. List the current carrying capacities of copper wires from No. 14 to No. 4/0.
21. What is the maximum number of No. 12 wires allowed in one inch conduit?
22. Draw a diagram of a four-wire three phase meter circuit using three phase 208 volts for power (motors) and single phase for lighting. Include meter socket disconnecting means and over current devices.
23. Differentiate between any three of the following motors: Split phase, shaded pole, repulsion induction, capacitor start, three phase induction, induction with wound rotor and synchronous.
24. Explain how to reverse the direction of rotation of the three motors you have chosen. Give an example of where these motors would best operate.
25. What is the maximum number of right angle bends permitted in one continuous run of conduit?
26. Why should the neutral or center tap of the secondary winding of a power transformer (step down) be effectively grounded?
27. Illustrated is a high voltage (2300) circuit. Explain how you would remove the indicated meters.
28. Determine what size conductor you would use to meet the following condition: A three phase 440 volt dracine motor drawing 12 amperes is to be located 750 feet from the source of supply. The voltage drop is not to exceed 3 per cent.
29. Draw the connections used in a fluorescent lamp fixture.

FOR many years the RESEARCH DEPARTMENT of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers has made a study of the electrocutions and accidents incident to the trade. These show a constant loss by death on the wires, by falls and burns over a period of years. There is a grim fatality in the determined way by which hazards remain present in the daily work of our members. In the former listings tuberculosis and pneumonia have been listed as occupational diseases. Now for the reporting for 1940, heart trouble and kidney trouble are also listed, because these menaces are on an uprise and can be accurately classified as occupational. Fumes caused by a spray used on the job find their way into the blood stream and injure the kidneys and cause heart failure. Here is the listing for 1940:

| 1940                                |         |     |        |       |
|-------------------------------------|---------|-----|--------|-------|
|                                     | Outside |     | Inside |       |
|                                     | Men     | Men | Misc.  | Total |
| Electrocutions                      | 33      | 4   | 2      | 39    |
| Falls (fractures, breaks)           | 13      | 9   | 4      | 26    |
| Burns (explosions)                  | 2       | 2   | —      | 4     |
| Miscellaneous (drowning, vehicular) | 4       | 9   | 2      | 15    |
| Tuberculosis                        | 6       | 16  | 4      | 26    |
| Pneumonia                           | 14      | 19  | 1      | 34    |
| Total                               |         |     |        | 144   |

| 1940           |         |     |        |       |
|----------------|---------|-----|--------|-------|
|                | Outside |     | Inside |       |
|                | Men     | Men | Misc.  | Total |
| Heart trouble  | 62      | 165 | 16     | 243   |
| Kidney trouble | 7       | 13  | 2      | 22    |
| Total          |         |     |        | 265   |

In comparison we list the last five years, 1939, 1938, 1937, 1936 and 1935.

| 1939                                |         |     |        |       |
|-------------------------------------|---------|-----|--------|-------|
|                                     | Outside |     | Inside |       |
|                                     | Men     | Men | Misc.  | Total |
| Electrocution                       | 40      | 2   | 3      | 45    |
| Falls (fractures, breaks)           | 7       | 17  | —      | 24    |
| Burns (explosions)                  | 4       | —   | —      | 4     |
| Miscellaneous (drowning, vehicular) | 4       | 3   | 3      | 10    |
| Tuberculosis                        | 1       | 14  | 1      | 16    |
| Pneumonia                           | 7       | 17  | 11     | 35    |
| Total                               |         |     |        | 134   |

| 1938                                |         |     |        |       |
|-------------------------------------|---------|-----|--------|-------|
|                                     | Outside |     | Inside |       |
|                                     | Men     | Men | Misc.  | Total |
| Electrocution                       | 31      | 3   | —      | 34    |
| Falls (fractures, breaks)           | 11      | 11  | 2      | 24    |
| Burns (explosions)                  | 2       | —   | —      | 2     |
| Miscellaneous (drowning, vehicular) | —       | 4   | 2      | 6     |
| Tuberculosis                        | 2       | 17  | 1      | 20    |
| Pneumonia                           | 16      | 32  | 1      | 49    |
| Total                               |         |     |        | 135   |

| 1937                      |         |     |        |       |
|---------------------------|---------|-----|--------|-------|
|                           | Outside |     | Inside |       |
|                           | Men     | Men | Misc.  | Total |
| Electrocution             | 23      | 1   | 1      | 25    |
| Falls (fractures, breaks) | 9       | 11  | 2      | 22    |

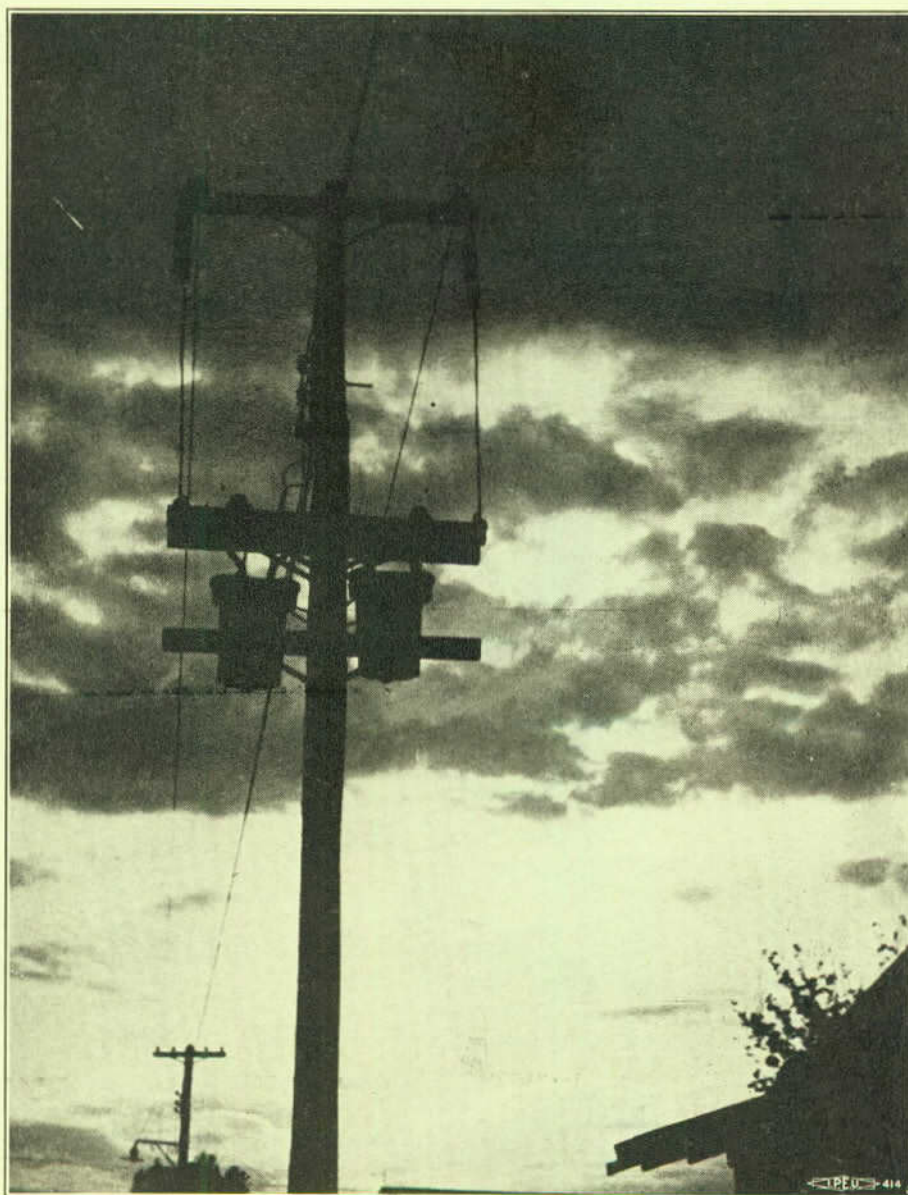
## New Occupational DISEASES LISTED in Annual Toll

Heart disease and kidney trouble appear as constant menace to trade

|                                     | Outside |     | Inside |       |
|-------------------------------------|---------|-----|--------|-------|
|                                     | Men     | Men | Misc.  | Total |
| Burns (explosions)                  | —       | —   | —      | —     |
| Miscellaneous (drowning, vehicular) | 5       | 24  | 2      | 31    |
| Tuberculosis                        | 8       | 10  | —      | 18    |
| Pneumonia                           | 15      | 30  | 3      | 48    |
| Total                               |         |     |        | 144   |

|                                     | 1936 |     | Outside |       | Inside |       | Total |
|-------------------------------------|------|-----|---------|-------|--------|-------|-------|
|                                     | Men  | Men | Men     | Misc. | Men    | Misc. |       |
| Electrocutions                      | 5    | 3   | 2       | 10    |        |       |       |
| Falls (fractures, breaks)           | 8    | 4   | 1       | 13    |        |       |       |
| Burns (explosions)                  | 1    | 2   | —       | 3     |        |       |       |
| Miscellaneous (drowning, vehicular) | 6    | 7   | 1       | 14    |        |       |       |
| Tuberculosis                        | 8    | 29  | 2       | 39    |        |       |       |
| Pneumonia                           | 8    | 13  | 9       | 40    |        |       |       |
| Total                               |      |     |         | 119   |        |       |       |

(Continued on page 319)



Courtesy R. D. DuBois, L. U. No. 850

This striking, peaceful scene suggests little of the power of death carried by these wires.

# NAZI Propaganda Mill

## Grinds in U. S. A.

**T**HERE is a German propaganda machine within the United States.

It is run quite openly and blandly under the supervision of Hitler's appointed ambassadors, particularly Consul General Dr. Hans Borchers.

Its bureau is the German Library of Information at 17 Battery Place, New York City. Hence go many elaborately illustrated, expensively printed publications, through the United States mails, into the homes of American people. Among these is the weekly publication, "Facts in Review," designed to influence the opinions of the intelligent. Last year its mailing list was reported to include 100,000 individual names.

Although publications of the German Library of Information are offered "free on written application" there is no evidence of skimping in the way they are turned out. The quality of paper, illustrations and typographical format indicate that the coffers are lavishly furnished. Somebody is putting up the money for these costly publishing jobs. It is possible that at least part of it is donated in this country by persons or groups with Nazi sympathies.

### LEGAL DOUBLE-CROSS

So long as there is no break in diplomatic relations between the United States and Germany, the German consular agents are legally entitled to be present in this country. In the main, much care has been exercised to keep within the law

German Library of Information, 17 Battery Place, New York, struts its stuff with fatal regularity

in the dissemination of propaganda. The Department of Justice is able to gather in such small fish as Axis seamen, rounded up recently, and even larger prizes, such as Manfred Zapp and Guenther Tonn, heads of Transocean news agency, but they cannot touch persons in diplomatic status.

Nor have they a clear ground for action against naturalized or native Americans who are able to undermine the security of this country in a perfectly legal exercise of the rights of free speech and free press.

The man who seasons German propaganda in order to make it attractive to American tastes, is a veteran in the business. He is George Sylvester Viereck, naturalized in 1901 but a well-paid German agent since long before Hitler. It was charged that he received \$100,000 from German government agents after the United States entered the first world war. He's making money again by cutting Hitler's cloth to fit American styles. He is under contract to prepare material for Facts in Review, to interpret the news subtly in favor of Germany yet not offend the American audience.

### WHAT HITLER THINKS OF US

"America is permanently on the brink of a revolution. It will be a simple matter for me to produce unrest and revolts in the United States so that these gentry will have their hands full with their own affairs. . .

"The German component of the American people will be the source of its mental and political resurrection.

"The American people is not yet a nation in the ethnographic sense; it is a conglomerate of disparate elements. But it is the raw material of a nation. And the Yankees have failed to create a nation from it. They have instead kept their noses in their money bags.

"Today this is being avenged. Their difficulties will have become insuperable.

"I shall never start a war without the certainty that a demoralized enemy will succumb to the first stroke of a single gigantic attack."

—As reported by Herman Rauschning in "The Voice of Destruction."

Hitler has other channels of influence to the United States. Several short-wave radio stations carry broadcasts direct from Germany, designed for American listeners. He has other publications. And he has prominent Americans who consciously or unconsciously echo the reasoning of German propagandists.

We're being generous when we say "unconsciously."

### STRANGE PALS FOR THE PURE

Can Lindbergh, for example, be so dull-witted as not to understand what he is doing when his meetings are publicized and attended so largely by recognized Nazi followers who shriek with joy when he says that England cannot win? Can Kathryn Lewis, daughter of John L., not realize what kind of company she mingles with when she attends these meetings?

Witting or unwitting, these and their ilk are in line with German propaganda in this country.

This sort of a situation was forecast by Demaree Bess, foreign correspondent, writing from Paris last summer. He said:

"We Americans have had plenty of opportunity in recent years to observe how a small and determined minority can take advantage of mental confusion and muddle-headedness. Millions of Americans suddenly discovered last August (1939) that they had been rounded up by Soviet agents into all sorts of phony organizations under the guise of fighting for peace and democracy and against fascism and nazism. The Soviet-German pact came as a terrible shock and awakening to these unhappy American dupes. They began to realize that sincerely progressive elements in America had been fooled



GIST OF THE JEST

(Continued on page 327)

# DANIEL WILLARD'S HAND

## *Still Grasps* THROTTLE

**H**E has worked on the railroads all his life, since at the age of 18 he got a \$1-a-day job as a section hand. Now he's 80 years old. But his railroad won't let him go. So, last month when Daniel Willard resigned as president of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad the office of chairman of the board was specially created for him to step into. While he'll be relieved of the strenuous duties, his hand will still be felt in matters of policy, a everybody on the B. & O., from section hands to directors, wants it to be.

The genius for human relationships of this man who came up from the ranks has kept the old B. & O. off the rocks many a time, and has won for it a unique place in the hearts of travellers, shippers and its own workers. This is symbolized by the advertising keynote, "70,000 of us invite you to ride on our railroad." It's not mere advertising, for the unfailing concern for his comfort makes the traveller recognize with pleasure that all the train personnel are genuinely interested in giving him a nice journey.

This cordial atmosphere brings thousands of passengers into B. & O. trains and it is a very solid advantage to the road. But what put the smile on the face of the B. & O. employee? It was the friendliness of Daniel Willard toward labor, his willingness to listen and to encourage cooperation when it was offered. His realization that railroad workers have brains to think with and that they think about their jobs. Also the old fox knew that men will do their doggedest when they feel they're appreciated.

### UNION SPONSORED

Dan Willard didn't originate the B. & O. union-management cooperation plan himself, however. It was brought into his office in Baltimore one summer day in 1922 by President W. H. Johnston of the International Association of Machinists, and Otto S. Beyer, Jr., a young man who had established a reputation for himself as an efficiency engineer. Mr. Willard, who had been a brotherhood member when he was riding the cab of a locomotive, was always willing to listen to a representative of labor. The proposal offered was a plan under which workmen in the shops might help in improving operating efficiency.

Just at this time the thunder-clouds of the nation-wide shopmen's strike were piling high on the horizon. President Willard welcomed any plan which would improve labor relations. But before anything could be done the strike broke and the B. & O. shopmen went out with the rest, on July 1, 1922.

The president of the Baltimore & Ohio spent 10 exhausting weeks trying to keep

Great friend of  
union cooperative management, at 80, beloved and respected, becomes chairman of  
B. & O.

the railroad in operation; trying, also, to negotiate a settlement which would bring his old, experienced men back into their jobs. On September 15 they came back with what was reckoned a generous settlement. Dan Willard resumed discussions with Johnston and Beyer. Shortly thereafter the union-management-cooperation plan went into effect, at first experimentally, and then as a general policy.

### POSITIVE PLAN OF OPERATION

This occasioned a great deal of talk and discussion. Books and magazine articles were written about it. Young Otto Beyer found himself with a national reputation as a labor relations consultant. (He is now a member of the National Mediation Board for railroads.) It got leaders of labor and industry to wondering whether an attitude bristling with hostility toward each other was truly logical. Wouldn't it be possible for both sides to receive a greater return by building up their industry through friendly cooperation? It would be interesting to trace how far this idea spread and how many industries and workers have been affected by it.

What is the B. & O. plan and how does it work? The railroad company and the federated shop crafts entered into a formal agreement to set up cooperative committees in each of the railroad's 45 shops for the 45,000 workers employed. These committees were to meet at least twice a month. At this time the men were given the opportunity to present suggestions toward improving operations of the shops. It may seem that this plan would give all the benefits to the railroad and none to the employees but your true skilled craftsman wouldn't think so. If he can think of a smoother, neater, and safer way to do something he's in an awful grouch if he can't get it done that



DAN WILLARD

Philosopher and railroad leader

way. During the first eight months, when the plan was just getting started and the men were not sure whether it was safe to stick their necks out or not, 5,272 suggestions were received for improved operations, big and small. After investigation 3,810 of these were adopted.

This was just during the first eight months, remember. We don't know how many thousands more of good suggestions have been examined since, and either put into use or not as careful examination may indicate. However, the records indicate that more suggestions were found useful and actually put into use, than were rejected.

The Baltimore & Ohio is a union railroad and has been for many years. It accepts the principle of collective bargaining with its employees. But Willard has gone further than most employers in recognizing and developing as an asset the good will of his workers. He did it by showing them why the welfare of their railroad was important to them. This is how he put it on one occasion:

"I have heard men in railroad service say in times past, when questions of wages and working conditions were being discussed, that they were not personally interested in the success of their company; that they would just as soon receive their pay check from a receiver appointed by the court as from a corporate officer of a railroad; meaning, of course, that even if a railroad were bankrupt, they would get their wages and be just as well paid. I think I can show that that is a very mistaken point of view.

"There are men in the employ of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad who have been in its service long enough to have had a personal knowledge of what happens during periods of depression, as well as during periods of prosperity. When business is good and earnings satisfactory, shops, engines, cars and all facilities are worked to their full capacity, which of course means a full force of employees. When business begins to fall off it is first evidenced by the number of

(Continued on page 328)

# PORTRAIT of a Strong PIONEER WOMAN

By SHAPPIE

"BUT shure!" broke in Mike, "divil a little bit did we have oursilves to start wid an', at that, we was a lot better off than some av the ithers roun' here. I mimber me, whin airly wan mornin', I walked some miles through the bush to a neighbor's to get him to give me a hand buildin' me barn. Whin I got there him an' his wife an' four lumps av byes was settin' roun' the table havin' bre'kfus'. The wan an' only thing they had to ate was mush an' this set in the cinter av the table in a big, homemade wooden dish they dipped out av in turns wid wooden spoons. Whin wan av the byes wud thry to snake in a dip ahead av his turn the ould woman wud hit him a rap over the knuckles wid her spoon an', as he wud let out a yowl, wan av the ithers wud thry to snake in an extra dip, so they kept the ould woman as busy as a hen wid wan chick. They asked me to set in, but 'praise be to Peter,' I didn't have to lie anny whin I thanked them very kindly an' tould them I'd had me bre'kfus' afore I left home."

"Don't ye iver get a little bit lonesome, at times, Mrs. Murphy?" says I: "I don't s'pose ye get manny visitors."

"Not manny, Mr. Casey. Shure, it's a bright day whin we have annywan drop in, but me—wid the pigs an' chicks to ten' to—let alone me two cows—an'

Mrs. Murphy  
 was made of the stuff of  
 heroines

Mike—wid the ould gray mare an' the big yoke av oxen to look afther—besides all the farm work—faith, divil a bit av time do aither av us have fer to be gettin' lonesome, at all, at all. Whin harvest comes roun' that's the busiest time av the hull year. There's hay, oats an' wheat to cut an' haul in—Mike cradles\* the wheat an' I bind it afther him an', whin we want flour, he flails\*\* out a sack er two on the barn floor an' we change it at the mill fer flour. Later in the fall there's the petaties, an' ither root crops, to be stored away. It's divil a bit av chance wud Ould Nick have av

\* Note: A cradle was a scythe with five wooden fingers fastened to the handle so that wheat could be cut with it and laid in an even swathe. A man following the cradler would rake the swathe into sheaves and bind them with a double length of the grain. I have both cradled and bound wheat in this manner. A cradle was exhibited as an antique curio in the Ford Collection at the Chicago World's Fair.

\*\* In pioneer days a flail was a short piece of round wood loosely attached to a wooden handle and with it grain was flailed out of the head on the barn floor.

findin' anny idle hands roun' here. Widout thim oxen I doubts me but very little that we wud have been able to log off an' stump the bit av clearin' we're afther havin'—ye can judge how hard we had to work be the stump fences roun' the place. Whin we first come here the bears, wolves an' ither wild critters used to pester us a lot an' kill off some av our stock but Mike got to be pretty handy wid his rifle an' shotgun, an' we allus manage to have a good dog to give us warnin' whin anny av thim comes roun'; we don't be much bothered since the country got more settled up."

## THIS BEAR WAS NOT INSURED

"I killed wan bear meself," Mrs. Murphy continued. "I heard the pigs squealin an' grabbed an axe an' run out. Mr. Bear was wedgin' his head atween two logs av the pen an' afore he cud jerk it loose I split his skull open—ye'll find his pelt among the rugs in the parlor."

"Ye're a brave woman, Mrs. Murphy," said I.

"Not anny braver, Mr. Casey, than some av thim pioneer women—killin' a bear wud have been nothin' to thim as stuck be their husbands whin thim painted divils av Iroquois was raidin' the scattered settlements, an' whin it come to close quarters, thim murderin' savages often found out a woman wid an axe, fightin' fer home an' family, was more than a match fer their scalpin' knives an' tomahawks—thank Hiven, we don't have annythin' like that to worrit us now."

"Have ye a good market fer your produce, Mrs. Murphy?" says I.

"Oh yes, Mr. Casey. Whin we have a little bit av stuff to sell Mike hooks up the mare to the demmycrat an' we drive to town."

## THE CORDUROY ROAD

De corduroy road go bompety bomp,  
 De corduroy road go jompety jomp,  
 An' he's takin' beeg chances upset hees  
 load

De horse dat'll trot on de corduroy road.

Of course it's purty rough, but it's handy  
 t'ing enough

An' dey mak' it wit' de log all jine  
 togedder

W'en dey strek de swampy groun' w'ere  
 de water hang aroun'

Or passin' by some tough ole beaver  
 medder.

But it's not macadamize, so if you're only  
 wise

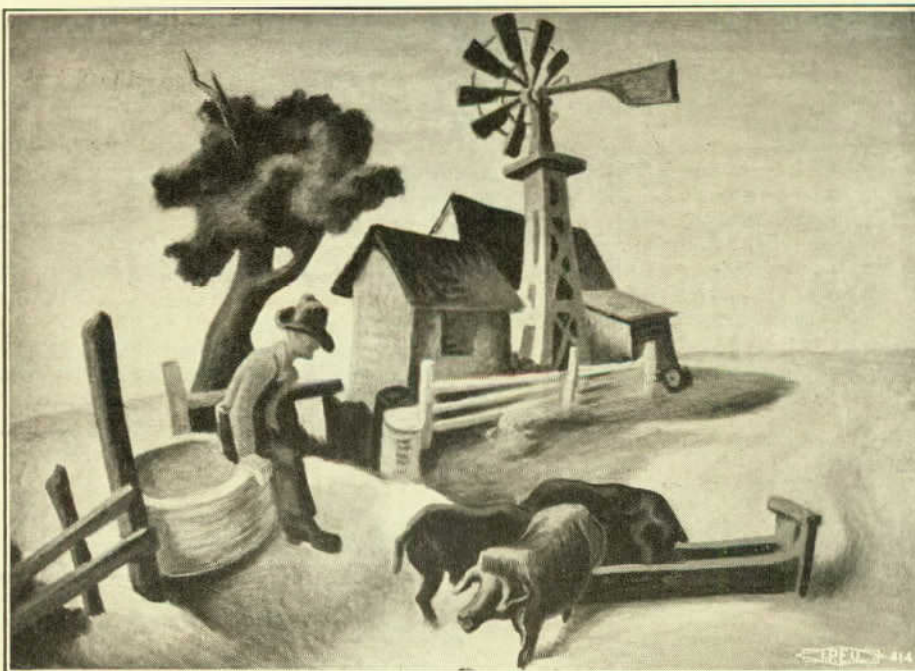
You will tak' your tam an' never min'  
 de worry

For de corduroy is bad, an' will mak' you  
 plaintee mad

By de way de buggy joomp, in case  
 you hurry.

—Drummond.

"We have about a mile av corduroy road through the swamp to go bumpetty-bump over an' its divil a bit av me butter an' eggs wud I have left, at all, at all, if I didn't hould me two baskets in me hands, but whin we get to the concession



FARM SCENE

—Courtesy Corcoran Gallery of Art

from a painting "HOMESTEAD" by Thomas Hart Benton

(Continued on page 326)

# VITALITY of I. B. E. W.

## *Manifested in Party*

By ALBERT HUTLOFF, L. U. No. B-52

**T**HE East Coast still remembers gratefully the testimonial dinner given in honor of Edward F. Kloter, vice president, at the Hotel Commodore, New York City, on May 3, 1941. The dinner was sponsored by the New Jersey State Electrical Workers Association. It brought 3,000 members of the organization and their wives and friends together in a vital demonstration of the solidarity and fraternal strength of the organization. Vice President Kloter's dinner was the largest ever held at the Hotel Commodore since the establishment of the hotel save one.

The party of such unusual magnitude served not only to crystallize the sentiment of the organization for national defense but also brought about a discussion of the prevailing problems of the organization.

### NATIONALLY KNOWN SPEAKERS

Former Governor Harold G. Hoffman, of New Jersey, acted as toastmaster. S. J. Cristiano, Samuel Moskowitz and William F. Shaffer composed the committee in charge. Numerous speeches, headed by that of the Secretary of Labor of the United States, the Assistant Secretary of Labor of the United States; Ed J. Brown, international president, and others marked the gala occasion. The following is the list of honorary guests:

Edward J. Brown, president of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

Harold G. Hoffman, former governor of New Jersey, toastmaster.

Edward F. Kloter, honored guest.

S. J. Cristiano, general chairman of the dinner and international representative of the I. B. E. W.

William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor.

Daniel W. Tracy, Assistant Secretary of Labor and chairman of the executive council of the I. B. E. W.

Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor.

George Meany, secretary of the American Federation of Labor.

Frank Morrison, secretary emeritus of the American Federation of Labor.

John J. Regan, international vice president of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

Arthur Bennett, international vice president of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

Harold A. Pierson, state senator and business manager of Local Union No. 581.

Dr. John P. Boland, chairman of the New York State Labor Relations Board.

E. G. May, president of the New York

### East Coast still talking about great dinner for Vice President Kloter

State Association of Electrical Contractors.

Louis P. Marciante, president of the New Jersey State Federation of Labor.

Edward Nothnagle, executive council member of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

A. Lincoln Bush, chairman of the board of the New York State Association of Electrical Contractors.

Harry Van Arsdale, Jr., business manager of Local Union No. B-3.

Alexander Smalley, executive council member of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

W. Eugene Sayers, president of the Pennsylvania State Electrical Workers Association.

O. Titus, president of the Metropolitan Edison Company, Reading, Pa.

Frank Denniston.

William Collins, New York representative of the American Federation of Labor.

Rupert Jahn, president of the New Jersey State Electrical Workers Association.

Frank W. Cummings, legislative chairman of the New York State Electrical Workers Association and business manager of Local Union No. 724.

W. H. Biester, Jr., president of the Electrical Contractors Association of Philadelphia.

Bert Kirkman, president of the New York State Electrical Workers Association and president of Local Union No. B-3.

William P. Fisher, secretary-treasurer of the New York State Electrical Workers Association.

R. D. Jennison, president of the New York State Electric and Gas Corporation.

William G. Shord, executive council member of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and business manager of Local Union No. 5.

Joseph S. McDonagh, secretary-treasurer of the Metal Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor.

Thomas Murtha, president of the Central Trades and Labor Council of Greater New York and vicinity.

James C. Quinn, secretary of the Central Trades and Labor Council of Greater New York and vicinity.

Joseph D. Keenan, coordinator for the National Defense Commission.

William A. Hogan, treasurer of the International Brotherhood of Electrical



EDWARD F. KLOTER

Workers and financial secretary of Local Union No. B-3.

John L. Haley, president of the Central New York Power Corporation.

Fred Scholl, president of the New Jersey State Building and Construction Trades Council.

Thomas J. Lyons, president of the New York State Federation of Labor.

H. V. Engh, executive vice president of the Anaconda Wire Cable Co.

Moss Kent, executive vice president of the General Cable Corporation.

During the ceremony Brother Rupert Jahn, president of the New Jersey State Association, presented Brother Kloter with a beautiful diamond ring, donated by the association.

Mrs. Edward Kloter, who during all of these years gave unstintingly so many hours to the labor movement, was presented with a beautiful bouquet of flowers. Presentation was made through Brother Kloter, Jr., by Senator Harold Pierson, business manager of Local Union No. 581 of Morristown, N. J.

Local Union No. 52 of Newark, through its president, Brother James Mantell, gave Brother Kloter a life membership card made of gold. Brother Kloter has been a member of L. U. No. 52 for many years past.

Thanks should be rendered to the General Cable Corporation, a union concern, through whose generosity the New Jersey State Association was enabled to present to every attendant a combination cigar lighter, key ring and flashlight. The members are indeed grateful.

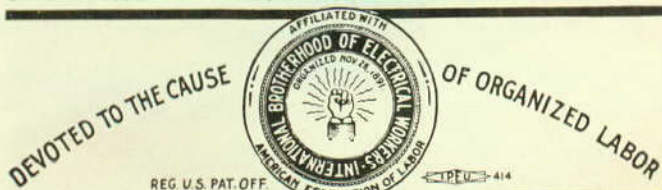
Entertainment and dancing and general merry-making kept everyone busy until the wee hours of the morning.

To all of those who, either through their attendance or other services, helped to make this dinner the huge success it was, the following local unions and their members wish to convey their highest

(Continued on page 321)

# JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS



Volume XL Washington, D. C., June, 1941 No. 6

**Communist Strategy** The Daily Worker, the hypocritical and disguised organ of the communists, makes good reading these days. It unconsciously reveals the present strategy of the communists in respect to the trade union movement. In recent editorials the Daily Worker says:

"A fundamental part of the defense of civil rights is the protection of the rights of communists. The progressive forces especially should recognize that the attacks by the capitalists upon the communists are always a prelude to an assault upon the entire labor movement. The defense of the rights of the communists, therefore, is not the private affair of the communists, but the business of the entire working class."

Here are three sentences with three fallacies involved. There is nothing in the American Constitution that requires American citizens to protect the freedom of speech of fifth columnists or emissaries of secret service groups of other nations.

Fallacy No. 2. Attacks upon communists are not a prelude to an assault upon the entire labor movement and usually are preludes to the coalition of reactionary forces with communists to destroy the trade union movement. This was certainly true in Germany when Goering and the Russian secret service broke up trade union meetings.

Fallacy No. 3. The defense of the rights of the communists is not a business of the entire working class, for to defend communists is to destroy the trade union movement.

The Daily Worker goes on:

"One of the most outstanding features of the shipyard strike in San Francisco is the united action of the A. F. of L. machinists and CIO machinists.

"These workers are setting a practical example of labor unity in action which might well be followed by the CIO and A. F. of L. throughout the entire country. Striking unitedly and in complete cooperation, these workers provide a refreshing contrast to the strikebreaking activities in which certain higher-ups in the A. F. of L. like to indulge."

Here is a prime example of the sneak tactics of the communists. This is now what the communists

in this country are trying to advocate and secure. The strategy appears to be to break up A. F. of L. trade unions and swing them into the CIO. They have been working particularly in the railroad field with some faint success. It is well for trade unions to follow trade union philosophy—to be aware of the communist tactics and meet them as they should be met.

**Protect Your Skill** Formation of the National Joint Committee on Apprenticeship Standards and the formulation of standards for guidance of training in the electrical construction industry smooths the way for the orderly development of new electrical workers in the United States. This is not a mere defense measure, but the natural evolution of customary procedures in the industry. It means that the journeymen and the technicians become the trainers of the new generation of workers, and are responsible for the high standards necessary for the maintenance of skill. The war is likely to continue for four or five years; and a completely new class of journeymen can be trained and put on the job for the great push of 1943.

Skill is an essential to the American industrial system. The presumption that the American system is purely a mechanical system is false. Not even a system of mass production can do without skilled workers. If skilled workers retain control over their own priceless asset, skill; if they produce and put on the market adequately trained journeymen; if they live up to their responsibilities as intelligent craftsmen; if they oppose control of their jobs and thereby, their lives, by those who know nothing of the skill involved—nothing can break their labor organization. Let them protect their skill, and control it responsibly.

**Fred Croxton, Public Servant** Fred Croxton has retired from a government position after 50 years of public service. Few Americans know Fred Croxton. He is a native of Ohio and at one time was labor adviser to Governor Cox. He was a friend of Samuel Gompers, and has worked with William Green. His great strength has been in zealous devotion to duty, in wisdom, and in his remarkable skill in working with others, and in getting men of different political views and different temperaments to work together. He came to Washington at the request of Herbert Hoover, and handled relief work in Hoover's administration; when the administration changed, his great talents were needed and used. Recently, he has been special labor relations officer of the Social Security Board. He retired at 70, not because his powers are failing—he is young at seventy—but because civil service rule requires retirement at 70. Politicians have come and gone, lesser men have played more sensational roles in the Washington drama, and Fred Croxton has self-effacingly stuck to his task, and done the great good he saw to do. Of such

men, great government is fabricated. He has asked nothing for himself, all for his job, and he is now virtually an unknown man, but what of it? Of such as Croxton is the success of democracy.

**The Menace** The main topic of discussion among economists and administrators in Washington is inflation. As everyone knows, inflation is the inevitable accompaniment of war. The enforced prosperity in time of war, due to the pumping of borrowed money into the economic system, inevitably results, when war ends, in high prices and the consequential devaluation of the worker's dollar. The worker may make more money during the war period but that money is whisked away from him by high prices.

Some economists trace Germany's willingness to put itself into the control of Hitler to inflation following the first World War. The German mark was worth practically nothing and a dozen of potatoes cost a basketful of marks. Economists are struggling with the problem of inflation. This is subject to warm debate in Washington.

One suggestion for combating inflation comes from England from the economist, J. M. Keynes. Mr. Keynes's plan has been called many things but it is in reality compulsory savings. Mr. Keynes suggests that the government borrow at the start from the workers. The plan is sometimes referred to as deferred payments, as a result. Instead of borrowing from the rich, the government borrows from the wage earner. Hitherto wars have been financed by selling bonds to the rich. After the war, the rich collect. In Mr. Keynes's plan, the poor collect after the war in the same value as they lent.

**Call** The October number of the ELECTRICAL WORKERS JOURNAL will be a fiftieth anniversary number. We are aware that all our members manifest great interest in old photographs depicting historic moments in the life of our organization and recording the faces of pioneer members. If our members have such photographs and will send them in at once, we will do our best to utilize as many as possible in our anniversary number. Unfortunately the International Office does not have photographs of all of the early officials of the international organization. Particularly would we like to have photographs of Past Presidents Quinn Jansen, J. A. Maloney, Thomas Wheeler and Past Secretary Peter Collins.

**Logic to Fatal Degree** Yes, dear deluded liberals, there is human slavery in Russia. Stalin's latest decree ties a workman to his factory with no chance for transfer, if working conditions are not to his liking. His own factory is his prison, as Bertram D. Wolfe, recounts in his article, "The Silent

Soviet Revolution" in June *Harpers*; on the land Stalin's decree attaches the peasant permanently from birth to death; the worker to the factory from late childhood to death; the worker toils eight hours a day seven days a week with no increase in pay. In short, the logic of the divine right of the state has reached its inevitable conclusion in the utopian empire of the proletarian Czar.

Decent persons in democratic countries are horrified. Political scientists turn away as from an intellectual stench. But the boys and girls of the American Communist Party, and the industrial unionists of the C. I. O. still try to ram Stalin and all his works, and the poison of class struggle down the throats of American workers. Not one policy of the C. I. O. since its convention in Atlantic City last November smacks of trade union policy, and all of them reek with the varnish of communism.

Yes, dear liberals, communism has its logic. The culmination of its logic is what you behold in Russia today, degradation of the human spirit and human slavery. Not Stalin alone has brought the Russian workers to this pass, but the germinal idea of state ownership with which communism starts.

**C. I. O. Remains Silent** Though public opinion has risen to high tide of denunciation of communist tactics, though all reasonable citizens have turned away in disgust from the hypocritical despotism of Stalin, though it is common knowledge that many C. I. O. unions are communist-controlled, the C. I. O. hierarchy studiously remains silent. Indeed, it is reported that Phil Murray, quasi-leader of the C. I. O., has ordered an assessment upon every C. I. O. member, to raise a huge fund for the defense of Harry Bridges. To be sure, this defense is framed, as hypocritically as the party line, as a defense of civil rights, but it deceives no one. Nor is there doubt in any trade unionist's mind that Harry Bridges has played the game in the approved manner, to the liking of clandestine party leaders. Jan Valtin told members of the Washington Press Club that, when he, Valtin, was a member of the Russian Soviet secret service, in Germany, he frequently saw Harry Bridges' name on documents from the United States. It is an open secret that Phil Murray's C. I. O. administration has fallen far short of the hopes of wishful adherents. Murray has done absolutely nothing since his ascendancy to justify anticipations. He has removed no communist from his former sphere of influence. Lee Pressman, Len de Caux, Donald Henderson, Joseph Curran, Eleanor Nelson, Michael Quill, Nathan Witte, James Matles, and the scores of fellow travelers still repeat the mumbo-jumbo of Moscow, deny their allegiance to the party, and aggressively follow the party line. All this when following the party line is dangerously near to treason. Will Murray ever speak out?



# Woman's Work



EPU-414

## IMPORTANCE OF HEALTHY WORKERS APPRECIATED NOW

By A WORKER'S WIFE

**N**OW going on in Washington is a very important conference. It will probably affect the daily life of a greater number of people than anything else they do here because we all eat, and what is under discussion is a plan for improving the diet of the American people. The 700 delegates included doctors and dentists, lawyers and teachers, social workers and government executives, students of nutrition, representatives of labor and industry.

In recent years scientists have been making remarkable discoveries about food and as knowledge increases, adequate quantity of food to satisfy hunger takes second place in interest to quality—that is, nutritionally balanced diet that supplies the necessary vitamins and minerals to satisfy what they now call “the hidden hunger.” Hidden hunger may result in mental or nervous disorders, or it may, if prolonged, result in deficiency diseases such as pellagra, rickets, night blindness, or impairment to tooth and bone structure. In less severe cases it keeps people from attaining the full vigor of body and mind which they might have with a properly planned diet.

Of course it is obvious that the problem is in considerable part an economic one—that is, a large proportion of our people don't make enough money to buy a scientifically balanced diet. They think themselves lucky if they can buy quantity, let alone quality. This is likely to result in too great a proportion of starches, fats and sweets, with white flour bread, refined sugar and margarine. These offer a cheap way of filling up, compared with vegetables, meat, butter, eggs and milk, but it is not adequate nutrition. To make it worse, we have grown habituated to dangerously refined foods. When the millers long ago developed processes to grind and sift the wheat to produce a soft, snow-white flour they didn't have the least idea what nutritional riches were being thrown away. What is left is poor stuff nutritionally. The same applies to white sugar. Among foods rich in iron, molasses stands top on the list, but we don't use molasses or even brown sugar regularly any more. White sugar is what you find on the table in daily use.

Even the people who have plenty of money to buy may show nutritional deficiencies. That may be caused partly from poor habits formed in childhood leading to a distaste for certain foods; or simply lack of diet education. The problem of supplying the American people,

both poor and rich, with food which will bring them to the top of their mental and physical powers, must be fought on three fronts:

1. Economic.
2. Educational.
3. Industrial.

The change in nutritional standards in the light of new knowledge was pointed out by Dr. Russell M. Wilder of the Mayo Clinic, who is chairman of the food and nutrition committee of the National Research Council:

“In 1935, the League of Nations set nutrition standards, but we have added greatly to our knowledge in this field since then. The food allowance recommendations we now make are higher in vitamin content, especially in thiamin, nicotinic acid and riboflavin. If America is to have the healthy people we need in this national emergency, we must improve our diets so that they more nearly measure up to this new yardstick for nutrition.”

Findings from hundreds of nutritional studies and recommendations of nutritional authorities went into the making of a new food standard. For the technician, this is expressed in calorie content proportioned to the needs of men and women at various rates of activity, and for children at different age levels. The guide also includes a food quality standard in terms of protein, calcium, iron, and the necessary vitamins.

Translated into terms the housewife may readily understand this diet would include each and every day: One pint of milk for an adult and more for a child; a good serving of lean meat; one egg or some suitable substitute such as navy beans; two vegetables, one of which should be green or yellow; two fruits, one of which should be rich in vitamin C (found abundantly in citrus fruits and tomatoes); breads, flour and cereal, most or preferably all whole grain or enriched; some butter or margarine with vitamin A added; other foods to satisfy the appetite.

If you will think this over you'll readily understand how many people may be missing out on food essentials either by lack of money, lack of information, or lack of availability of enriched foods in their markets.

From the industrial angle, however, we are making rather fast progress. One small milling company “clicked” terrifically with a new process for including the vital wheat germ in its flour. National

interest and demand resulted. Many people received information on nutrition that led them to strike refined white bread off their grocery lists. A response from the milling industry came rather quickly, and today you can buy in almost any city white flour and bread which have been “fortified” by the addition of iron and certain vitamin concentrates. There is also a new milling process which removes the bran but allows other parts of the wheat kernel to remain, resulting in a soft, light-brown bread more acceptable to many people than entire wheat bread but with all vital nutrients included. There is also available a whole wheat bread which has been further enriched by the addition of vitamins B<sup>1</sup> and D. So be sure to read your bread labels.

Another change in food processing which should be achieved generally is the addition of vitamin A to margarine made of vegetable or animal fats. Vitamin A, also calcium and iron, occur naturally in such foods as milk, butter, and green leafy vegetables. Unfortunately many people cannot afford butter and use butter substitutes, which while satisfactory in color and flavor, do not naturally contain vitamin A. If the milling industry could respond so quickly to an awakened public demand for enriched flour, I'm sure the makers of margarine will be open to influence, if their customers demand the addition of vitamin A concentrate. Enrichment of foods is a wonderful advertising point, which helps to put it over with the manufacturer.

These are examples of the industrial angle of providing better diets for Americans. But in so far as industrial changes are dictated by consumer demand, education of the consumers must come first. If the information is given them, the American people will respond enthusiastically. We all want to be healthy, attractive and successful. If we're convinced that better diet will increase our vitality, we'll be very much interested in diet. However, it should be impartial information, not advertisers' stuff about “the oomph vitamin.” Dr. Wilder mentioned among those counted on for leadership, doctors, dentists, home economics teachers, Department of Agriculture demonstration agents, dietitians. There are also the research people scouting in advance for new discoveries.

The intelligent housewife, too, may study nutrition and make her own experiments in the effect of diet on health. It is really true that many people are below

## WOMEN'S AUXILIARY, L. U. NO. 18, LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

Editor:

Owing to other matters diverting the attention of our members, mainly that annual recurrence of house-cleaning time, May has been a rather quiet month in our auxiliary affairs.

The business meeting was held, as usual, on the fourth Thursday, and a new member, Helen Friend, became one of our number. Aside from the usual routine a request to send a letter of protest to the Food Administration in Washington, D. C., regarding the rise of food prices, was considered. At the close of the meeting coffee and doughnuts were served and partaken of by the ladies and their husbands, members of Local No. 18, who called at the close of the meeting.

The social meeting of the month was held on May 14 at the home of Sister Heywood, 9447 La Salle Ave. A delicious potluck lunch was served after which bunco was played. Sister Davis won first prize and Sister Lester the consolation prize.

We regret to report that Sister Oleano is very ill at the present writing. We hope for news of improvement soon.

Sister Winslow is contemplating a trip to Michigan in July where she will visit relatives for a couple of months.

Sister Bernice Duke, who is recuperating from an illness, is busily engaged in knitting a wool afghan, the material for which was donated by the auxiliary to be of aid in passing the hours.

Brother and Sister Sisson are planning a trip to Nevada over the week end of May 30. They will visit old friends.

Sister Koepke informs us that there is much Red Cross sewing waiting to be done and that she is willing to hold open house for the cause, from early morning till late at night, on some specified day. How about it, auxiliary members? Shouldn't we try to

par from food deficiencies which could be remedied by change in diet. If you suspect such a deficiency in yourself or any member of your family, adjustment of diet is certainly advisable. Don't expect miracles overnight. But it is possible for you, by the proper selection and preparation of foods, to make a great contribution to the health of yourself and those around you.

The economic side of the problem cannot be solved in a fair way without an increase in income for low-paid workers (income in relation to prices!) so that they will be able to purchase an adequate food standard. However, this is hard to do and slow. What probably will happen is an extension of the foodstamp plan to people whose family responsibilities are too heavy for their earning ability. This form of government subsidy has proven very successful in getting onto the tables of the poor foods they would not otherwise have had, including vegetables, citrus fruits, eggs, fresh pork, and other protective foods. The school lunch program will also be expanded.

We housewives who have to pay full price would like to invoke the services of the government to keep food profiteers from raising prices, and we would also like to caution against taxes which would retard consumption. The government must take this responsibility if it really wants the average American to have the best diet in the world.

## Women's Auxiliary

do a little more toward helping out those less fortunate than ourselves?

The next business meeting of the auxiliary will be held on May 22, at 319 S. Spring St., at 8 p. m.

MRS. EDITH C. GANAGAN.

## WOMEN'S AUXILIARY L. U. NO. 26, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Editor:

At our last meeting held April 22, 1941, at Sister Best's home, we held our election of officers for the coming year. Those elected were: President, Sister Johnston; vice president, Sister Lowe; secretary, Sister Lowry; treasurer, Sister Best; executive board, Sisters Hellman, Shoemaker and Cox.

After the business meeting we enjoyed refreshments and also "celebrated" four sisters' birthdays for the month of April. Those receiving most attractive tea towels were: Sisters Cox, McChesney, Geradi and Fritz.

Each year since the auxiliary has been organized we have held an anniversary banquet. On April 18 we held our celebration at the Pall Mall room in the Raleigh Hotel, one of Washington's "hot spots." Each member brought her husband and we all thoroughly enjoyed chicken dinner, dancing and a floor show. We missed Sister Marlowe and her husband, but he is convalescing from an operation at Garfield Hospital. We hope he will be out soon.

We extend a cordial invitation to all local members' wives to attend our meetings. We really have a lot of fun.

ALBERTA FRITZ.

## WOMEN'S AUXILIARY, L. U. NO. B-244, LINCOLN, NEBR.

Editor:

Having been elected president of the women's auxiliary of Local No. B-244, I would like to tell you of the progress we have made.

We had two organization meetings in February with 21 ladies joining.

At our March meeting we gained three more members, and at the April meeting five more joined our auxiliary, which now makes us a total of 29 members.

We have a lovely group of enthusiastic members all very eager to do all they can in the organized labor movement. Of course this is all new to us but our committees attend special meetings at the labor temple and they report at our meetings.

We hold our meetings once a month at some member's home, transact our business and then spend the remainder of the evening socially.

We have had some of the members of Local No. B-244 give us short talks and other helpful information.

If there is any information that your office can give us, we will greatly appreciate it.

MRS. EVELYN THAMS.

3414 Mohawk St.

## WOMEN'S AUXILIARY, L. U. NO. B-447, EL CENTRO, CALIF.

Editor:

The women's auxiliary to Local No. B-447 was organized on October 17, 1941.

Election of officers was held and the following were elected: President, Mrs. Elmo Foster; vice president, Mrs. D. L. Vaughn; secretary, Mrs. Albert Shinton; treasurer, Mrs. Jack Foster.

A Hallowe'en party was held at the home of

Sister Gladys Tremble, at Imperial. Games were played and refreshments served.

With the resignation of President Foster and Treasurer Ada Foster in January, Vice President Vaughn was assigned her duties as president and appointed Sister Elsie Miller as treasurer.

At the meeting on January 9 names were drawn for a capsule sister. Each member writes her name and address on a slip of paper, also her birthday, wedding anniversary, hobby and color. Each name is drawn and with the written information the drawer can guide her choice in the selection of gifts. This provides much friendship and interest among the members during the year. At the Christmas party, in December, 1941, gifts will be exchanged and the name of the capsule sister is revealed.

Following the meeting on January 23 the auxiliary entertained the members of Local No. B-447 with a bingo party. Prizes were awarded and popcorn sold before and after the game. The bingo party proved a big success.

On February 6 the ladies held a potluck luncheon at the home of Sister Elsie Miller. The luncheon proved to be such a success that it was agreed one should be held at least once a month at the home of one of the members.

On February 13 we entertained the men with a Valentine party. Hearts were played and refreshments served.

On March 13 a committee of the women's auxiliary was entertained at a luncheon held at San Diego by the members of the auxiliary to Local No. 465.

The committee from the Local No. B-447 auxiliary discussed various activities of their auxiliary and were also told of the actions of the San Diego auxiliary. The luncheon was held at a cafe on the ocean front, and was enjoyed by all.

On April 11 the monthly potluck luncheon was held at the home of Sister Margaret Sears.

At the meeting on April 24 it was suggested that a social meeting be held on May 9 with entertainment and refreshments. It was agreed that cards be played and following the card games, dancing. The party was held May 9 and resulted in a great success.

On May 2 the monthly potluck luncheon was held at the home of Sister Lavina McDonald in Calipatria.

JANET MCKENZIE,  
Press Secretary.

## WOMEN'S AUXILIARY L. U. NO. B-1112, JONESBORO, IND.

Editor:

As spring has come, also a new auxiliary has been formed, to be known as women's auxiliary to L. U. No. B-1112, of Jonesboro, Ind.

We are happy to be able and permitted to accomplish this, hoping to be of assistance and to help our local union in attaining greater heights.

Our first meeting was called March 28, with Brother Earl Wiemer outlining purpose of organizing an auxiliary. This met with approval and temporary officers were elected.

On April 25 a potluck supper was held at 6:30 and installation of the following officers was held: President, Sister Faye Talbott; vice president, Ruth Pearson; secretary, Margaret Corn; treasurer, Sister Gladys Wiemer; executive board, Sisters Lois Horne, Lucille Andes, one member of board yet to be appointed. An enjoyable time was had getting acquainted with each other and 22 ladies becoming members.

Meetings are to be held the first and third Thursday afternoons of each month at 2:30

(Continued on page 330)



# Correspondence



—TPEU— 414

## SPECIAL!

Get ready for the fiftieth anniversary in the heart of the U. S. A., Local No. B-1, St. Louis, Mo.

### L. U. NO. B-1, ST. LOUIS, MO.

Editor:

Local No. B-1 is negotiating a new agreement with the contractors, which in my opinion is a revolutionary move. Although not signed it has been before the joint arbitration board and tentatively approved. I hope at the next writing I will be able to divulge the plan.

Local No. B-1 is a busy local in all things, and why not? It is the No. 1 local union. It is the place of the first and fiftieth convention of the I. B. E. W. It is a union of men who stand for good conditions. It is one of the most harmonious locals. It is at the windup of a vast organizing campaign which has netted Local No. B-1 a percentage never before attained here.

The last achievement attained by the administration is the signing of Hanenkamp Electric Company, which has been unfair for a number of years.

The relief committee, headed by Brother Fred Blind, is making great plans for our annual picnic at which this year they promise to outdo the last.

I noticed an old-timer on the small arms plant the other day. His name should be well known. P. Wissenger, first grand treasurer of I. B. E. W., also card No. 39. Cal Provost, and others. It is grand to have some of the old-timers here for our fiftieth anniversary.

M. (MACK) MCFARLAND,  
Press Secretary.

P. S. Error at last writing: The Guth Company has not signed fixture agreement.

### L. U. NO. B-2, ST. LOUIS, MO.

Editor:

For some unknown reason, too much work, money, or fishing, Local No. B-2's press secretary has failed to write any letter to the JOURNAL, and as the convention is to be held in our city this year I would like to let the members of other locals know that Local No. B-2 is still in St. Louis and going strong. When you see a Laclede Power and Light Co. line truck, a city lighting division crew, a Public Service Co. line truck or the police and fire alarms' gang you will see each wearing a Local No. B-2 I. B. E. W. button.

February 12, 1941, Local No. B-2 received one of its greatest shocks in the death of Brother Edward O'Keefe, who was a charter member of Local No. 2, also one of our pensioners. Brother O'Keefe, known to all of us as Eddie, was one of the best-liked members in the local, one who was always willing to help out a less fortunate Brother, one who always had a good word for everybody, a great booster for the union, and one

who would tell you to your face if you were wrong and never ask anything of anyone. Each month he visited the local's office until a month before he died.

The day I made out his pension application he said,

"Jack, the best money I ever spent was the money I spent for union dues. When I started in the line work my pay was \$75 a month, 10 hours a day and six days a week, and the last job you put me on I received \$14 a day for eight hours work. God bless the I. B. E. W. and never drop your card."

Brother O'Keefe was buried in Calvary Cemetery February 15. The pall bearers were some of the oldest members in the local. Among them were Brothers Jim Hennessey, Edward Merrill, Art Gates, Claud Talley, Rob Dufner, David Lund, Joe Mooney, Max Kraft and M. J. Sweeney.

J. P. READY,  
Financial Secretary.

### L. U. NO. B-3, NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.

Editor:

Brother Arthur Williams, a member of the educational committee of L. U. No. B-3, has asked that the following communication be published in the June issue of the JOURNAL:

In previous letters from Local Union No. B-3, you were told that as a result of a riot, resulting from the strike at the Triangle Conduit and Cable Company, Business Manager Harry Van Arsdale, Jr.; Assistant Business Manager Fred Hansen; Business Representative Edward J. McAlinn, and 12 members of the local union were indicted under a law passed 50 years ago, but never used, that charged "inciting to riot." Later this was changed to "rioting."

In due course they came to trial and on April 4, the jury rendered a verdict, and what a verdict it was! First—they found Business Manager Harry Van Arsdale, Jr., and Business Representative Edward J. McAlinn guilty on counts NOT charged against them; two of the Brother members were found guilty of simple assault, the 11 others were acquitted. When the jury's error was discovered, the judge sent them back for further deliberation. When they returned they had found Business Manager Harry Van Arsdale, Jr., guilty of rioting, though he was blocks away at the time. Business Representative Edward J. McAlinn was acquitted; and one of the Brothers acquitted on the first verdict was found guilty of assault, as were the two Brothers found guilty on the first verdict. The final result was—Assistant Business Manager Fred Hansen and Business Representative Edward J. McAlinn, with nine of the Brother members were acquitted. Business Manager Harry Van Arsdale, Jr., and three Brother members were convicted.

This masterpiece of "LAW" was only achieved by the jury after being prompted by the judge. The foreman of the jury blew up so completely that his duties were taken over by Juror No. 9, who seemed greatly disappointed at not being able to convict Business Representative Edward J. McAlinn on at least one count, even if one had to be manufactured.

It is plainly evident from the foregoing that the jury was badly befuddled, but thought it their duty that out of 15 men accused, they should find at least a few guilty. The court room scene and confusion was something that would give some of our famous comic artists a year's supply of material for their cartoons.

Naturally these actions were objected to and criticized by the lawyers for the defense, and an appeal has been taken to a higher court. Our entire membership still have every confidence in our officers and their legal staff's ability to bring about a reversal of these unjust convictions and show up these indictments for the "union busting" tactics they are.

The conviction was built up by the press throughout the country, together with other strike situations, from ant-hill size to mountainous proportions in an effort to direct public opinion against organized labor. The payoff of the situation is this: At a time when all free countries are fighting to preserve what is known as "democracy," here in the greatest democratic country in the world, the press is calling labor undemocratic, communistic, and traitorous because labor is fighting to preserve for itself the same thing our nation is preparing to defend should it become necessary. In other words, it is "Don't do as I do, but do as I say."

We read that industrialists, brain-trusters and others who should know better, have grave fears of the depression that is sure to set in as an aftermath of the present war, and some plan to meet and prevent such a happening should be drawn right now, but all they do is talk. While they are talking and moaning about a plan, we have had a solution for unemployment in operation for over four and one-half years. That solution is the 30-hour week. However, this solution has been too simple for the lawyers and too honest for the politicians. They see in it no pay-off for their own individual groups.

For us the only way to prevent privation for ourselves and families, after the defense bubble has burst, is for all of us to get behind the 30-hour week and PUT IT OVER NOW. The law of supply and demand need not mean meat today and bones tomorrow.

JEREMIAH P. SULLIVAN,  
Press Secretary.

### L. U. NO. 7, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Editor:

It sure is a hard job to please everyone. When you write a long story they tell you to cut it short and when you write a short one they tell you to write a long one, and when you don't send in any at all, they want to know if you are slipping. My friend Dick was going to show me how easy it was to write to the JOURNAL. He could do it in a half an hour, but I am waiting over a month now so I am giving it up as a bad job and will write in myself.

At our last local meeting, our business manager gave us a very interesting talk on the insurance law and how many flaws there are in the law and how our labor leaders and different lawyers are fighting day and night to better the conditions under the in-

insurance laws but the insurance companies are spending so much money to fight any law favorable to the working man it is a hard fight, and every member has to fight and get in touch with the different representatives in their district and tell them what we are up against.

We had a very interesting talk by our international organizer, Brother Kenefick, whom we have not seen at a meeting since our banquet. I guess he must have heard of that clam bake Brother Bailey is trying hard to put over with the help of the majority of the members. Brother Kenefick told us of the progress of our International Office in regard to our membership which today practically covers every product that we use in the electrical industry. It sure is a fine thing today to see the biggest part of the material that we are using on the different jobs coming through with union labels on it. The biggest part is from Local No. 3 or from Local No. 1. The member who does not attend our meetings never realizes how much our International Brotherhood has grown in the last couple of years. We appreciate the knowledge we receive from the talks of Brother Kenefick and we hope to see him at our meetings whenever he can make it, to give more of his most interesting talks. We wish him plenty of luck in his organizing campaign.

E. MULLARKEY,  
Press Secretary.

#### L. U. NO. 16, EVANSVILLE, IND.

Editor:

MAY, with the sun shining on both sides of the road and work about the same, with prospects fairly good for later on.

In the May, 1941, issue of the "Qualified Contractor," Mr. E. C. Carlson, chairman of the labor relations committee of the N. E. C. A., has a very interesting paper that every member of the I. B. E. W. should read, and possibly the Editor of the WORKER will be able to reproduce it in some future issue of the WORKER; at least, that part wherein he highly praised the help given by the I. B. E. W. in their efforts to be of some assistance in alleviating some very bad conditions now existing.

His comments are very much to the point and are absolutely true. We find that a great many of our contractors who are signatory to our I. B. E. W. agreements expect the local union to do all of the policing incidental to the fulfilling of our contracts. And if there is any one to see relative toward the employing of union labor and giving the contracts to legitimate contractors, it is the union which bears the brunt of the work, and many times the local is not called in to help until it is too late to do any material good.

This is caused in the main by what I term "contractor jealousy." One contractor being afraid that some other contractor will find out about the job and become a competitor of his, with the result the contractor loses the job, but we must remember that our members also lose the labor that goes with the job. Many a job has been lost just through the failure of proper cooperation, and I think that our contractors would do well to let us go along with them and give them the co-operation that will help us both land many a job. While this condition does not exist in all localities, it does in some and for the good of the industry it should be eliminated at once and for all time.

We have received our notification of the convention to be held in St. Louis and it is well timed that the convention should be held in the city where 50 years ago this great Brotherhood was formed. But won't it seem strange for many of our older members and delegates to go to St. Louis and not be

#### READ

Importance of Healthy Workers, by a Worker's Wife on Woman's Page.

Camp Forrest is built, by L. U. No. B-429.

Railroad workers need insurance, by L. U. No. 747.

Radio men advance, by L. U. No. 1216.

Police work of unions, by L. U. No. 16.

Unit system of local unions, by L. U. No. B-18.

Hollywood men on defense work, by L. U. No. 40.

Money spent on union dues, by L. U. No. B-2.

Message from L. U. No. B-1.

Labor's great achievement, by L. U. No. 654.

Time off from busy defense job, and daily routine, produces good letters.

greeted by Frank O'Connell who lately passed on? He was a great friend of all the old-timers; it was my privilege to have had his personal friendship over a period of more than 40 years. I last saw him early this spring when he made a visit here and we had several hours of real "fanning." At that time he seemed to be in the best of health and I was more than surprised to see the account of his death in the May WORKER. Which, by the way, recorded the death of another real old-timer who had been a long and faithful member and who was well known through the middle west and south—I refer to Brother Tim Brown who passed away in Mobile. Brother Brown was raised in a small Kentucky town near here and had been a member of Local No. 16 several times when working in this jurisdiction.

Such is the way of life—"Here today, gone tomorrow"—all we can do is to leave a good record behind us so that our relatives and friends can say "He did his part toward alleviating the conditions of his fellowman."

I see where another old-timer, "Shun Spriggs" is doing his part towards bringing Chattanooga out of the kinks.—Good luck to you "Shun."

E. E. HOSKINSON,  
Press Secretary.

#### L. U. NO. B-18, LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

Editor:

In this letter I wish to point out to the Brotherhood something of the experiences undergone by Local No. B-18 in the course of setting up and operating our "B" local of, at present, 12 units. Many locals may be contemplating some similar step and others who have been through the mill may have advice to offer.

Local No. 18 was an outside local. Officially it still is but Local No. B-18 has many strange crafts among its members.

At the outset there were doubts in the minds of many members as to the wisdom of the change that was contemplated. Some are not yet convinced that we took the proper step; only time will tell. However, we have made great progress in point of numbers and

have in proportion to our additional strength increased our effectiveness in behalf of those members.

Local No. B-18, as I said before, is the outside local in Los Angeles. In our jurisdiction come all public utilities, and by far the largest of these is the nationally-known Los Angeles Department of Water and Power. Here it is that the vast majority of our 2,000 members are employed.

Beginning with a nucleus of some 600 linemen and helpers we have gradually built up our unit system, adding unit after unit, until today we have 12 separate units, each functioning under its own elected unit officers and yet each an integral part of the local union.

A list of our units is as follows:

Linemen and line helpers.

Electric switchboard operators.

Electric testers.

Cable splicers and underground men.

Electric mechanics and repairmen.

Stores section warehousemen.

Communications men (who are largely employed by Western Union).

Steam plant engineers.

Switchboard operators at Boulder Dam.

Range repairmen.

Street traffic signal men.

Overhead division clerks.

Such a multiplicity of units may seem at first sight to be an unwieldy arrangement, but now that it has had time to settle down, the system seems to work quite well. Practically all business, for instance, now originates in the unit meetings. Each unit has three hours per month to discuss the subjects in which it is interested without having to give way to others who wish to discuss other problems. Our monthly general meeting of the local now seems to spend more and more of its time in listening to reports and acting upon recommendations that come out of the unit meetings, for we have always taken the position that all the unit can do is to recommend. Action on any matter must be taken by the local as a whole.

Each unit, however, does enjoy considerable local autonomy for the reason that any reasonable recommendation usually receives endorsement as a matter of course and with little or no debate. Consider the advantage of this arrangement instead of the six hours per month which is the most we could have under the old system! We now have altogether some 36 hours of debate in the units with an additional three hours at the general meeting. Thus we have in all 39 hours per month to attend to business, yet no one member has to give up over six hours of his time, always excepting, of course, the poor business manager and his assistant. On them the unit system has imposed the duty of attending every unit meeting and of being conversant with the business and problems of each group, each of which, of course, is quite sure that its particular problem is the one that should get attention first.

On the whole, however, the system is a success. We do at last have a place where each member, no matter how small his group, can get up and talk about the one subject that is of importance to him and be sure of a sympathetic audience and ample time to express himself.

A great deal of the preliminary debate, which it seems must always take place before thoughts begin to crystallize, is done in the units in an atmosphere where progress can be made. As a result, the hitherto forgotten man can now present a program which is practically a finished article and which requires only the sanction of the local to become effective.

Another organization, which, although not a unit in the strict sense, is nevertheless a useful adjunct to Local No. 18, is our women's

auxiliary. A special meeting hall large enough for all but one of our units has been leased and is in almost constant use. Our general meeting still takes place at the Labor Temple.

The writer would be glad to hear of the experiences of other locals that have gone over the same ground and hopes that the above outline may be helpful to those who may consider some such similar step.

GEORGE SIMMONDS,  
Press Secretary.

#### L. U. NO. B-28, BALTIMORE, MD.

Editor:

The past week had us sizzling all during a hot spell. We found energy, ambition and writing material all oozing away from us. Hence we don't expect our material to be up to the usual standard.

While scanning these pages and perusing what little notes are in our possession for ideas to place in this column, we found an old friend filling a number of pages. Yes, Shappie is still in form and still doing an interesting piece of work in putting his stories in our JOURNAL. How we do envy that boy and his ability to recreate action in mere words on paper!

In another part of the JOURNAL we get a very interesting account of Local No. 309, which went to quite a bit of effort in training men for lead burning, installing apparatus and equipment in an electrolytic zinc plant. The account given of the methods of installation of material and equipment makes very interesting reading and can even be reread with great interest. The installation is quite out of the ordinary and Local No. 309 deserves unstinted credit for a great job well done.

Locally there is not much out of the regular routine we can discuss. We have a few visiting Brothers with us, somewhat less than we had at the peak. We find that "Slats" and Thompson are now doing their bit at night. These boys can't perform their type of work during daylight hours. Larry Huber gets himself back in print again by his unique theory about the overtime situation.

Yours truly begs to be treated charitably for this poor display of writing ability inasmuch as we feel a bit under par.

R. S. ROSEMAN,  
Press Secretary.

#### L. U. NO. 40, HOLLYWOOD, CALIF.

Editor:

Studio Local No. 40 is doing its share on defense work.

While Local No. 40 is largely composed of motion picture and radio technicians it is also active in the rapid expansion of the nation's defense. Recently the Lockheed Aircraft plant was expanded to more than triple its facilities and in addition this concern took over an entire air field. About 60 of our members were used in this work for many months, as the job required all available members of the Glendale-Burbank local in whose jurisdiction the plant was located. As expansion in this field is chronic there are many of our members on the Lockheed regular payroll.

As the entire plant of the Vega Airplane, a subsidiary, was taken over, it was necessary to build a complete new one for that concern. Aircraft are being turned out in unbelievable numbers by men working 10 to 12 hours a day with shifts all around the clock. Vega has gone in for fluorescent lighting in a large way and are said to have the largest expanse of lighting of this type in the world. Countless smaller plants feed important parts to the plane builders and these have required plenty of new electrical equipment.



This is the defense button designed by the International Office. Local unions who wish allotments of these may have them by writing to the International Secretary.

Two of our sound technicians have built several flight test recorders for the local Douglas research departments. This is a new specially developed 35 mm camera using standard studio magazines to record automatically what takes place during actual test flights of new type planes. The camera operates by remote control and is all-electric. The usual camera, recording instrument panel readings, would use up all its film in a few minutes, if set to turn fast enough to equal the pace of a modern pursuit ship. This camera has a motion-picture-type timing mechanism which may be set to take one frame every 10 seconds and other fixed intervals simply by setting a dial switch. The mechanism then turns on the photo-flood lamps at an interval to suit the frame timing and also operates the counter which numbers each frame for research reference. The numerous relays balanced for rapid movements of the plane, the complicated electrical timing device and the control and remote signal system made the job one suited to the skill of a studio technician. Constant reliability has been proven in service. One of these recorders has just been carefully groomed to record the test of the world's greatest bomber, which will carry the I. B. E. W. label in the forefront of one more great advance.

Our business manager, Al Speede, was appointed to represent the I. B. E. W. at the wages and hours conference covering exemptions of studio employees. Out of about 700 classifications in this varied industry

only about 20 could be contested. Only certain sound men and stand-by electricians directly concerned us. However, it was fun to hear of how the other people work. For instance, the studios claimed that the nurses on first aid never wanted to go home at all. Some of the gals figured this was on account of wanting to be on call to fix up Clark Gable's fevered brow if he got weak. The body polishers, who make up gals like Dorothy Lamour, also like long hours it was contended, but who wouldn't take an interest in this work? The only answer for the sound men is that they get so interested picking up the gossip with those long distance mikes that they forget they have a home.

Our organization of the local radio stations has proceeded to such an extent that we expect soon to have a 100 per cent I. B. E. W. town. Nearly all the technicians in this vicinity have signed up and negotiations are almost complete with the station managements. As this is one of the largest broadcast centers in the country it will be a worthwhile example to set for other sections. The technicians have made a long hard fight here and deserve the commendation of all good unionists.

TED KIRKWOOD,  
Press Secretary.

#### L. U. NO. 68, DENVER, COLO.

Editor:

Striking a happy medium between the serious and frivolous sides of life is one of those tough jobs which constantly confronts all of us and for which each individual needs outline his own blueprints. It is a generally accepted fact, however, that "all work and no play makes Johnny a dull boy," and in a contra-wise manner, no work and all play is destructive also.

Our reader naturally inquires, wherein is there any connection between such opinion and the interests of a well balanced trade JOURNAL? And we must reply that while it is as natural for readers to seek answers to such questions as it is for them to look for diversion in reading matter, our JOURNAL has all the answers. While the "laugh page" occupies but one and the last page in our publication, it is an important balancing factor and imparts a fitting climax each month to many pages of electrical, scientific and human interest articles.

Looking over a small book recently entitled



WIREMEN BROTHERS OF LOCAL NO. 80 AT THE NORFOLK LINES SUPPLY JOB

Front row, left to right: Brothers Harry Itzkow, foreman; W. H. Lineburger, F. E. Johns, William McHarg, and Young Baines. Standing: Brothers W. H. Whitehead, T. R. Cocke, C. H. Gaylor, E. L. Alley, V. R. Frazier.

"Authors Unknown," we found a few stanzas taken from "Jealous Jake"; to those who are familiar with the pangs of spring fever and for the benefit of contemporary editors who have cut Jake down and deprived him of an author, we present upon the Laugh Page "Jealous Jake" in its entirety. The original author of this springtime epic was Joe Kerr. An authoritative source informs us he was an electrical mechanic in New York City many years ago.

At this writing electrical construction upon permanent buildings at Small Arms plant near Denver has not, as yet, been started.

JACK HUNTER,  
Press Secretary.

#### L. U. NO. 89, NORFOLK, VA.

Editor:

I am like the collector who knocked on the door and the little boy shouted to his mother, "That man is here again!" So here I am again.

The Virginia Federation of Labor held their convention in Norfolk this year. From all reports, it was the most orderly convention in several years.

Our chief of police, John Wood, told the visiting delegates to have a good time, and if any of them got into the jug, that he would try to pull the stopper out.

E. M. Moore, L. U. No. 80's secretary, who is also president of the Norfolk Central Labor Union, presided at the opening session, then later turned the gavel over to O. E. Moore, also of Norfolk, the president of the federation.

The last day of the convention a dinner and dance was held in the Monticello Hotel, Norfolk city was well represented, members of the council, City Manager Borland, also his secretary who acted as toastmaster, all were present and a good time was had by all. All the officers were reelected for another term.

Brother William Schwartz, who was reported in the hospital, is at home now. We hope he will be back to work by the time you read this.

Brother Hartnett is confined to his bed because of illness. We hope for his speedy recovery.

There was an air show here on May 25. There was a bomb dropping contest, and who do you think was the target? None other than Brother Bill Hafner. He was in the automobile which was being used. Brother Bill has his wings but this time he was the target.

M. P. MARTIN,  
Press Secretary.

#### L. U. NO. B-86, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Editor:

On Saturday, May 3, we had the pleasure of attending, with the rest of the officers of L. U. No. B-86, the testimonial dinner given to International Vice President "Ed" Kloter.

Members and friends of "Ed" Kloter packed to capacity the grand ballroom of the Commodore Hotel in New York. Only one person caused more people to jam the ball room and that was Lindbergh when he returned from France on his epoch-making flight. There were close to 3,000 people at the banquet.

That everything was a success is expressing it mildly. The dinner was fine, the toastmaster, former Governor Hoffman, of New Jersey, was in rare good humor; the eulogies made to Brother Kloter upon completion of 25 years of service to the Brotherhood were glowing with praise of his record.

Being a mere youngster (in point of service) with only nine years of effort to our local we can begin to appreciate what 25 years mean.



Atlanta, Ga., knows this sturdy line gang. Left to right, C. L. Moody, Hugh Vassey, E. F. Marable, R. H. Hamilton, J. A. Wiggins, J. C. Earnhart, A. C. Hix, Wayne Smith, C. A. Moore, W. L. Jackson, W. J. Foster (foreman), J. W. Carden, Rex Henderson. All except Marable are members of L. U. No. 84.

We met a number of old friends at the dinner. We were glad to have seen Ray Lintz, a former member of Local No. B-86, and now a member of Local No. B-3. A lot of water has passed under the bridge since Brother Lintz pulled stakes and took up residence in the big town.

One of the busiest men at the banquet was Sam Moscovitz, business manager of Local No. 102, Paterson. It seemed that everywhere you looked you saw Sam. He sure was busy that night.

Gene McCabe has gone into the oyster business wholesale. Don't take our word for it but ask Earl Shattuck, Herby, "The Swede" Fransom and "Shadow Jumper" Wells up in Detroit. Bill Southeimer came late and all that was left were the shells.

Hello Jim Moore, down in Wilmington. Do you remember our wild ride on the Mack truck at Fort Belvoir last winter?

We wish to congratulate Brother Roseman of Local No. B-28 on his article in the May WORKER. We would like to see the last three paragraphs printed up and passed around for all labor baiters to read.

Brother Leavitt, out in Local No. 124, brings up something that should make us all think. We, too, would like to see our older members pensioned at an earlier age. After all 65 is pretty close to the allotted three score and ten and doesn't leave the average pensioner much time. But in the meantime, between now and our next convention, let us do as Brother Leavitt suggests; "Let us give the matter some thought."

Brother Carl Svensen is passing out the cigars on account of the new baby boy at his house.

At our recent benefit raffle "Battling" Bill McCarthy and "Kid" Jones gave an exhibition of the manly art.

Sorry to hear that "Fibber" McKie is laid up in Panama and we all hope he is up and wrestling with the ohms and amperes by the time you read this.

CARLETON E. MEADE,  
Recording Secretary.

#### L. U. NO. 99, PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Editor:

On the evening of May 7, all roads hereabouts led to "The Farm," Old Boston Post Road, Lakewood, R. I. At least they did for the electrical folks in this part of the country, delegations from sister locals in New England and New York City, and representatives of contracting firms, wholesale houses,

and affiliated labor organizations of Providence and vicinity. The reason: As fine a turnout for a testimonial dinner as anyone could wish. And Brother Tom Kearney, business manager of Local No. 99, was the man honored by the 450 or more people gathered there for a delicious steak dinner and entertainment program.

After the dinner had been served, Brother Henry Bailey—who, by the way, showed real talent as the toastmaster—introduced the speakers of the evening. First to extol the virtues and accomplishments of Brother Kearney as a labor leader was Brother John J. Regan, international vice president for the Second District. Then in rapid-fire order came Brother Walter Kenefick, international organizer from Springfield, Mass.; Harry Van Arsdale, of Local No. B-3, New York City, and Cornelius McCauley, business agent of the Providence carpenters' organization. After the speech-making was finished for the evening Brother Bailey called on some of the better known guests to rise and take a bow. Among those called were Sam Donnelly, business manager of Local No. 96, of Worcester, Mass.; Brother Kapp, assistant to Van Arsdale, who has been working on the Leviton strike drive in this district, and Mr. Ratsgaver and Bob Goller of the Hatzel & Buehler Co., electrical contractors at the Quonset Point naval base.

You couldn't see all the diners from any one point. But if you were inclined to take a stroll around the interior of "The Farm" you would have noticed one table well taken care of by the New England Machine Co. boys of Pawtucket. The J & H Electric Co. was there in force, too. Mr. Longo of the Liberty Electric was there at another table with his wife and friends. And the Royal Electric Co., wholesalers of electrical supplies, was represented by its manager and one of the partners, "George" to you. (Now I wish Brother Brennan hadn't succumbed to the enticements of his friends. Then I would have been able to pass on more information relative to the host of better-known people present.) In short, the crowd was too big for any one individual to cover. Yet I did notice Brother Birmingham, business agent of the plumbers, and Brother De Falco, dapper delegate of the laborers, as among those present.

The dinner was followed by a top-notch floor show, especially booked for the occasion. After the show, dancing was enjoyed by many into the early hours of the morning. All in all it was grand affair, a great accomplishment by those Brothers who arranged for and

managed the entire program. The committee in charge consisted of Brothers Skirrow, Randall, Brennan, McCann, Correy, Andrews, Morgan, Bond, Larkin and Bailey.

EMIL A. CIALLELLA,  
Press Secretary.

### L. U. NO. 103, BOSTON, MASS.

Editor:

Local No. 103, through its officers, has been checking on the conditions which affect our local. Saturday and Sunday conferences and conventions have been held in many places and our officers have taken an active part in them. Some of these were confined to problems which concerned only the electrical industry, while others included the problems of all the building trades. Added to these, which are of vital importance to our local, we have had a series of testimonial dinners given in honor of some important men in the labor movement. To be represented at these is of no less importance to our local than the regular conventions. A brief outline of some of these may interest the members of our local.

The regional conference held at Hartford was called by International President Ed Brown to put into operation the necessary steps to insure the government, private industry and ourselves that an adequate supply of trained electricians would be available to meet any emergency. This conference mapped out plans whereby our supply of labor could be shifted from place to place with a minimum of lost time to our members. Under the direction of International Vice President John J. Regan the manpower of our second district locals is being used to the advantage of all concerned. A few weeks later another conference was held at Springfield which the business managers of all local unions attended.

The anniversary dinner in honor of the Springfield local brought our officers in closer touch with the Upstate and Connecticut Valley labor situation. Many old friendships were renewed and new contacts were made. These visits cement friendship among locals, their officers and members. We learn much from the viewpoints of others and we leave our ideas and thoughts for our friends to consider.

The Massachusetts State Building Trades semiannual convention, held at the Westminister Hotel in Boston, April 26 and 27, was another example of how we keep abreast of the times. This convention was addressed by many important men in varying positions in fields in which we are interested. This convention covered topics that are of interest to all building trade mechanics as can be best judged by a partial list of the speakers and their official connections.

Dennis W. Delaney, Massachusetts Administrator of WPA.

John Donovan, Director of N. Y. A. of Massachusetts.

Joseph D. Keenan from the OPM at Washington.

John Carroll, Chairman of the State Housing Authority.

James Moriarty, Massachusetts State Commissioner of Labor.

Col. John McDonough, Regional Director of WPA.

Present and bringing messages of importance from the internationals they represent in this district were: Archie Gillis, plumbers; Frank O'Toole, plasterers and cement finishers; James Brooks, sheet metal workers; Steve Engleton, painters, and last but not least, our own John J. Regan who was present not only as our international representative, but also as a well liked and well remembered past president of the State Building Trades.



TOM KEARNEY

Business manager of L. U. No. 99, honored by a fine turnout from New England and vicinity.

Those of us who visited this convention could not but notice the important parts the electrical workers' delegates and officers play in the semiannual report. This report included articles or references to International President Brown, International Executive Board Chairman Dan Tracy, International Vice President John J. Regan, George Cattel of the Fall River local, and also the Massachusetts State Electrical Workers convention held in Providence. Added to the parts these men played during the last six months in the activities of the organization our delegates, President Queeney, Business Manager Capelle and Financial Secretary Doyle were very much in evidence on the important committees. To make it still more of an electrical workers' triumph, our very good friend Sam Donnelly, business manager of Local No. 96 of Worcester, was elected president for the coming year. This convention was attended by 210 delegates from 83 local unions from all parts of the state.

The following weekend your officers attended a dinner in honor of International Vice President Ed Kloter, of the third district. This was held in the Hotel Commodore in New York City. It was attended by people from all walks of life. The head table looked like a chapter out of who's who in the labor and business world. Included in the list at the head table was International President Ed. Brown; Madam Perkins, Secretary of Labor; Assistant Secretary of Labor Dan Tracy; Bill Hogan, international treasurer; Frank L. Kelley and John J. Regan, of Local No. 103; Frank Morrison, former secretary of A. F. of L.; Ex-Governor Hoffman, of New Jersey, who was toastmaster; Bill Fisher, the coming mayor of Buffalo, Harry Van Arsdale, of Local No. 3, and others too numerous to mention.

The following week some of your officers and members attended the Massachusetts State Electrical Workers convention held in the labor temple in Newport, R. I. International Vice President Regan is president of this association and the value of this group to the electrical workers in this state and in Rhode Island should not be underestimated. Visitors to this convention included Joe Tierney, president of the Connecticut State Association of Electrical Workers, James Meehan of the labor adjustment board, Business Agents John Kapp and John Kelley, of Local No. B-3, New York.

Your officers are kept busy carrying on the regular affairs of the local along with

these and many other side lines. We do not always think about the extra activities which they consider a regular part of their work. They haven't been able to get a 40-hour week for themselves yet, even though their posted hours may seem better than that.

WILLIAM F. SHEEHAN,  
Press Secretary.

### L. U. NO. 107, GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

Editor:

I mentioned in the previous article that we had submitted our new contracts to the contractors, which now have been signed and everything going smoothly. The G. R. Store Equipment lighting division agreement was also reconsidered, and we were all given a 10 per cent increase as well.

It certainly is a wonderful thing when we can sit down and discuss our grievances over the table in a businesslike manner rather than resort to strikes. Labor certainly is on the spot these days, and we should be very cautious about causing any strikes that would hinder or handicap the armament program which is so badly needed at this present time. We have a wonderful country where we still have freedom of speech, thought and worship—as well as the privilege to be organized. Long may our nation live in peace and security.

I have received two letters in the last month from different Brothers—Fred Porter, who is now in Aberdeen, Md., and who says he finds life pretty exciting there, being engaged in defense work where there is lots of activity all the time; and L. A. Habel, whose address is Gatun, C. Z., Box 505, in case any of his old friends want to write him there. He is hibernating in the Panama jungles also, working on some kind of project there, and spending his spare time fishing for tuna with tropical flies (the envy of every good fisherman).

Our meeting in June will be a special meeting and also nomination of officers, and the next meeting will be the election of officers, so there may be some changes in the executive board, etc. The books will be audited this month and will be presented at our regular meeting.

The local voted unanimously at the last meeting to send our business manager, Claude Bright, and his wife, to St. Louis to represent our local at the convention next fall. Mrs. Bright has been a valuable assistant both to her husband and to Local No. 107 in transacting business and answering telephone calls, so we hope this trip will mature and that they will have a very pleasant time out of it.

I believe I will have to sign off for this time, and meditate on the President's sixteenth fireside chat, which was just delivered over the radio, and which gave every listener a lot of food for thought.

Glad to hear from any of our Brothers who are scattered throughout the length and breadth of our nation, and Local No. 107 sends greetings to them all. This letter will serve as an answer to the letters that we have already received from the out-of-town Brothers.

F. E. PETERSON,  
Press Secretary.

### L. U. NO. B-124, KANSAS CITY, MO.

Editor:

Wonder how many Brothers, besides us, didn't know that the Department of Labor has 155 field representatives whose sole duty is to promote apprenticeship training in the skilled trades? Don Murphy brought it to our attention. Don has been, for the past year, working out an apprenticeship standard for the local union, and he contacted the Division of Labor Standards in his search for an acceptable formula. Originally, it was his own

idea, but, as he worked along obtaining a cross section of what has been accomplished in that direction by unions throughout the country, he found our international officers were paralleling his efforts.

In Brother Murphy's plan, which he offers for discussion and criticism, the employer is taken into partnership in the education of apprentices; which is logical, for surely the employers have as much at stake as the unions in educating capable mechanics. Don has included controversial points, such as who shall be accepted for apprentices, the ratio of apprentices to journeymen, etc., in order to stimulate interest among the members. During the past decade, with a flooded and stagnant labor market, interest in helper training has lagged to the vanishing point. But now the dire need for trained mechanics for defense work makes the apprentice problem loom up like a neon sign on a dark highway. It is to be hoped, therefore, that the local examines Brother Murphy's plan carefully and adopts a standard that will function automatically and to the best interests of the journeymen of tomorrow.

President "Mick" O'Neill and Business Managers Silvey and McIntyre have returned from St. Joseph, Mo., where they have been attending the convention of the Missouri State Federation of Labor. They report an earnest and productive session, with the discussions centering mainly about the defense activities. An interesting fact came to light at the gathering, namely, that there has been but 14,000 man days lost by A. F. of L. workers through strikes, out of 40,000,000 man days worked on new defense projects—a microscopic fraction!

The determination of this local to avoid friction and still protect the interests of the union on the big rearmament jobs, has forced a return to the steward system. It has functioned so smoothly we are impelled to wonder whose idea it was to foist the stewardship onto job foremen. Unless and until foremen are appointed by the union, allowing them to act as stewards is unfair to them and detrimental to the best interests of the union. We're agin it!

Of course, a man who is a good steward is one with rare tact and judgment—a man of the type of John Wetzig, the steward at the Lake City small-arms ammunition plant. John would fool you, he's that quiet; but you don't push him around. He trained with the top-flight wrestlers, in his early twenties, and his mighty muscles have always been a great comfort to whoever happened to be his working partner. John's strength isn't all physical either, he has a formidable mental equipment reinforced by solid union principles.

MARSHALL LEAVITT,  
Press Secretary.

#### L. U. NO. 205, DETROIT, MICH.

Editor:

Idle words of praise for union leaders or organizational structures mean very little to the average member. Bootlicking may gain some small personal favors, but the mass of the membership can only appreciate gains in wages and working conditions that affect everybody.

We have been told by our union leadership that it would not be wise to make wage increase demands at the same time that we go after a vacation-with-pay. Now, however, while we in the shopcrafts are procrastinating the operating crafts announce that they are asking a 30 per cent increase in wages, vacation-with-pay, expenses while away from home point, and limits on the length of trains. What are the shopcrafts waiting for?

As of the date this letter is being written, May 29, one year after our original vacation-with-pay demand, there is still no information at all encouraging. Let's get this

settled immediately and submit wage and other demands comparable with those of our more progressive brothers in the operating division of the railroad.

We all know of the rapid increase in operating revenue, and the profits and dividends being passed out. Carloadings have increased about 25 per cent over a year ago and are going up. The new equipment, purchased and on order, makes available to the company even more money-making capacity. We believe that the employees who shared the depression by voluntarily taking a 10 per cent cut, now have a right to share prosperity.

In no other industry in the nation have the workers so completely proved their loyalty and ability to keep the wheels turning. The country has depended upon our workmanship through many years and under all conditions. Such faithful devotion to duty must continue, but it cannot be maintained by underprivileged human machines. The wages and working conditions of all railroad employees must be good enough to preserve the morale of the railroad industry.

The leaders of our organization are primarily liable to recognize and assert those demands which can serve the needs of the membership. The railroad company is secondarily liable to negotiate and comply with whatever agreement may result. And, finally, the union members are liable to see that their representatives get to work, that a satisfactory agreement is written, that the agreement is enforced, and that the social position of railroad workers is maintained in accord with American standards.

Railroad workers must make themselves heard. That includes electricians and other shopcraft workers.

W. L. INGRAM,  
Press Secretary.

#### L. U. NO. 211, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

Editor:

Edward F. Kloter, international vice president, had every reason to be a very proud man on May 3, at the Commodore Hotel in New York, where he was tendered one of the finest testimonial dinners ever accorded one of our members. People of prominence from many walks of life were present on this auspicious occasion to aid in making this day one which will be recalled with cherished memories for some time.

Among the some 1,500 who attended were the following speakers: Toastmaster Harold G. Hoffman, former governor of New Jersey; Frances Perkins, U. S. Secretary of Labor; International President Edward J. Brown and Daniel Tracy, Assistant Secretary of Labor.

Commendations are in order for each and every one of the committees without whose herculean efforts the splendid conducting of the entire affair would have been impossible. Members of the New Jersey State Electrical Workers who were on the committee included General Chairman S. J. Cristiano, Secretary Samuel Moskowitz, Treasurer William S. Shaffer. Committeemen included: Tickets, J. C. Boll, chairman; Bert Chambers, Charles Madden, L. Rankin and J. McDermott; printing, S. G. Kisner, chairman; William Meddeuth, E. Fiedler, Norman Wagner and Fred Solleder; publicity, Albert Hutloff, chairman; John Moretti, Irving W. Coleman, E. Sofield and J. J. Gilligan; reception, Rupert A. Jahn, chairman; A. P. Benner, John J. Doran, R. L. Vogel and W. Warner; arrangement, George Renz, chairman; Fred Iseli, J. A. Turner, Eugene Reiley, and Roy McGregor; entertainment, H. A. Pierson, chairman; Earl Conrad, L. Peterson, J. E. Kocher and John Holmes.

Local members attending included Ernest Eger, William Tyrrell, John Hines, Charles Lehrer, Ed Martin, Jr., Lewis Smith, Otto

Ecklund, Harry Martin, Thomas McAdam, Charles Forrest, Charles Schott, John Moretti, Edward Armbruster, Harry Chence, Charles Beutel, Bert Chambers, Frank MacNeill, William Woods, Charles Miller, Walter Furnheiser, Edward Gray and Herb Stickel. Abe Kaplin was much in evidence in a different kind of supply business.

Following the afterdinner speeches and entertainment dancing was enjoyed. From the happy faces and the quantity of the cup that cheers consumed it seemed everyone had a successful evening. One could go on indefinitely writing about the different happenings of the event, suffice to say that about four in the morning was the average retiring hour.

All members at time of writing reported working, with a large percentage still out of town. Election of officers for the next two years takes place this month and we will try to get the elected ones for next month's WORKER.

Labor's situation becomes more critical as the war situation becomes more serious and most labor men are willing to do their share to aid the country, yet they do not intend to see all their years' gains dissolved overnight by some opportunists of the situation.

Electrical workers must use every precaution possible to keep electrical work in this jurisdiction. On the powerhouse job the steam fitters laid claim to operation of the steam relieve machine (an electrical apparatus) but at the time of writing the electrical workers still have jurisdiction. The machine is an induction heating device used to keep heat in high pressure steam pipes during and for some time after the welding process.

Memorial Day was one of the best in many years as it followed a week of real summertime weather. Nothing much new except we can recommend Atlantic City or the rest of Absecon Island as the place to spend your vacation. Vice Presidents and Senators do.

HERB STICKEL,  
Press Secretary.

#### L. U. NO. B-212, CINCINNATI, OHIO

Editor:

With the arrival of late spring and promises of a swell summer each one of us is thankful winter has gone. During the past month we had the unusual but very pleasant experience of seeing our president, Frank Guy, while in his official capacity conducting our last legal meeting, having the distinct privilege of initiating his own son, Albert, into Local No. B-212 as one of our members. Incidentally the date of the initiation fell on Frank's birthday, so to you, Frank, our double congratulations. The other initiations on this night included William Ulrich, Alvin Lambers and J. Kay. Good luck to all of our new members!

We are at present pleasantly busy here in Cincinnati.

Now for our sports section. Let me state our baseball team has elected a new captain, one Harry Borgemenke, Sr., and he really has that team off to a flying start, as the following few games show:

| Game No.          | Runs |
|-------------------|------|
| Game No. 1—       |      |
| Local No. B-212   | 8    |
| Crosley Corp.     | 4    |
| Game No. 2—       |      |
| Local No. B-212   | 10   |
| Steamfitters      | 1    |
| Game No. 3—       |      |
| Local No. B-212   | 16   |
| Carpet & Linoleum | 6    |

We have a swell bunch of good players on our team and I know we are going places. When this article goes to press our annual picnic will be past but I know we will have a

real time because we have a go-getter entertainment committee, as follows: George Schwoeppe, officer of the day; Frank Guy, Arthur Leibenrood, Harry Williams, Frank Burkhardt, John Brennan, William Vanderbank, Robert Newman, James Stapleton, Arthur Surnbrock, Elmer Rabanus. More about our annual picnic after it is over.

On our sick list we have George Morris, still in the hospital with both heels in a cast. Kirby Biggs is at home coming along slowly but surely. Jess Lambert is at home, also on the sick list, as is Carl Voellmecke. All of us want to see our sick boys up and around real soon. Today we had a bit of bad news as one of our sign men, Raymond Tullis, age 26, was killed when he fell from a sign he was repairing in downtown Cincinnati. Our very deepest sympathies go to the loved ones he so suddenly left behind.

I am enclosing a picture of G. L. Kasley, of the Kasley Electric Co., one of our Cincinnati contractors, standing alongside his brand new Aeronica plane. Between the enthusiasm Mr. Kasley and Frank Anson of the same company have for flying I know this new plane is really going to get a good workout. And to the two flying nuts—Frank and Lee—we wish all the good solo hours you can possibly acquire.

[Editor's note: Sorry, due to lack of space we could not include this picture at this late date.]

Just had a telephone conversation with our busy business representative, Harry Williams, and he gave me glad tidings that beginning June 1, 1941, we are to start our new wage agreement which grants us a 10 to 15 cent increase on the hour, that is from \$1.50 to \$1.65 and virtually the same working conditions.

To all of our large association of electrical contractors we of Local No. B-212 want to express our thanks and appreciation for this new agreement and hope all of our past and present affiliations shall continue to be as always, pleasant and congenial. To the executive board of our local, our heartfelt thanks for your hard and untiring efforts in working out this agreement to the satisfaction of all concerned. Tonight I had the thrill of hearing President Roosevelt give his well-prepared speech on being prepared. All of us know he is our real guide in any grave situation and if we follow him we shall be well rehearsed for any situation. Let's all really get and stay behind F. D. R. wholeheartedly.

EDWARD M. SCHMITT,  
Press Secretary.

#### L. U. NO. 245, TOLEDO, OHIO

Editor:

We are still holding down the western end of Lake Erie but expect an invasion soon, as millions of June bugs come over the lake in June.

The tension is so that one cannot predict what may be in progress from one month to the next, but our defense program is going along in good shape, and we find ourselves holding the key position in this program, for we that produce and maintain the power that is so essential to the nation at this time are really in the top notch for industry. The defense of our country would be crippled were it not for power and power is our trade. And to date very few cases have been brought out where organized electrical workers have hindered the defense program by sit-down strikes or labor trouble. That is something to be mighty proud of. We are the noncombatants backing the army.

Many of us were in the army in '18 and '19 and feel that we are now serving where we can and will serve our country to our best advantage.

If we have any in our ranks (and I fear we have) that are not loyal to a country

that gives the advantages as a free people that this country does, then I think that it is time to thin ranks. If a man convicts himself either by word of mouth or actions, or in any way places himself under suspicion, of being in sympathy with other powers, he should be investigated, and if found guilty should be dealt with by the proper authorities.

But just because a member who might have been born on the other side of the pond, or even born here, should happen to disagree with something that takes place in a union meeting, or finds fault with any of the officers, or should get up on the floor to ask for an accounting, that should not be sufficient reason to call him a communist or a red or a German spy or even an agitator. He may be one of your most loyal members and is only looking after his own as well as your interest. That man doesn't necessarily have to be a fifth columnist should he want the floor. Let the accusing and judging be done by someone competent of doing so. Free speech and free thought are two of the many privileges that we still enjoy.

If a man is denied the right to express his opinion in his own union hall then the unions have taken away what the Constitution of the United States gave us. All men do not have to believe alike or think alike or vote alike under our form of government. Nor has another the right to condemn his fellow man for not thinking or believing or voting as dictated to, not under a democracy!

So let us enjoy a democracy by acting and believing democracy. If you boys who have a membership anywhere in any local received any kind of a raise or better working conditions, remember that it was brought about by the combined effort of all of you concerned, and years of fighting by the older members of your international that came to your assistance. It was not brought about by any man or any three or four men as some would like to have you believe. If any small group could bring this about it would be Utopia for the few and slavery for the rest. So if you see any one who looks all puffed up you puff up with them too if as a member you did your share to make your conditions. Maybe the member of old standing did a poor job of running things but we did hold the local together, and then stepped aside for the newer member. But we do resent being classed as fifth columnists for thinking as we once did, and believing in our organization.

Are you all up on your radio-telephony and meteorological communications? Well, if you are not then I will tell you that our trouble cars are being equipped with two-way radio and about 60 employees have had to take an examination for a government permit. So fraudulent and unidentified signals are common talk here at this time.

Tomorrow night F. D. R. makes his fire-side chat. What bearing it will have on the future of our good old U. S. A. must wait, but one thing sure, we will always have a U. S. A. without Hitler. And remember, our fathers fought for this country and we will fight to keep it. E. E. DUKESHIRE,

Press Secretary.

#### L. U. NO. B-266, PHOENIX, ARIZ.

Editor:

Local Union No. B-266, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, an organization of Water Users' employees, will soon celebrate its first birthday by conducting its annual election of officers for the ensuing years.

This infant organization has made miraculous progress during the few months of its existence, having been instrumental in securing \$76,000 back pay for the men as well

as a recent 10 per cent increase covering both members and nonmembers.

Membership at the present is approximately 500 out of a possible 700 employees of the Salt River Valley Water Users' Association.

Much of the credit for having accomplished the almost impossible feat of organization and successful operation of the local is due our I. B. E. W. organizer, Alfred Shackelford, whose dynamic energy and winning personality has made him beloved by the entire group.

Local Union No. B-266 possesses a fine set of officers, who are working continuously to further the interests of the organization and maintain complete harmony at all times between employer and employee.

We are all looking forward to an eventual signing of a contract with the association, which will create a condition of amity and mutual happiness, long dreamed of, but never anticipated by the most optimistic employee, until "Shack" Shackelford came along and told us that there were happy people in other parts of the world, who were receiving livable wages and amiable consideration by their employers.

W. J. H.,  
Press Secretary.

#### L. U. NO. B-292, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Editor:

The first permanent exhibition home ever built in connection with any art museum in America will be opened by the Walker Art Foundation of Minneapolis to the public sometime in June. It is called the "Idea House" because it illustrates the use of new building materials and equipment in modern home construction. The entire electrical industry in this area cooperated with the sponsors by contributing an adequate wiring system and a complete ensemble of electrical appliances to make the project "all electric."

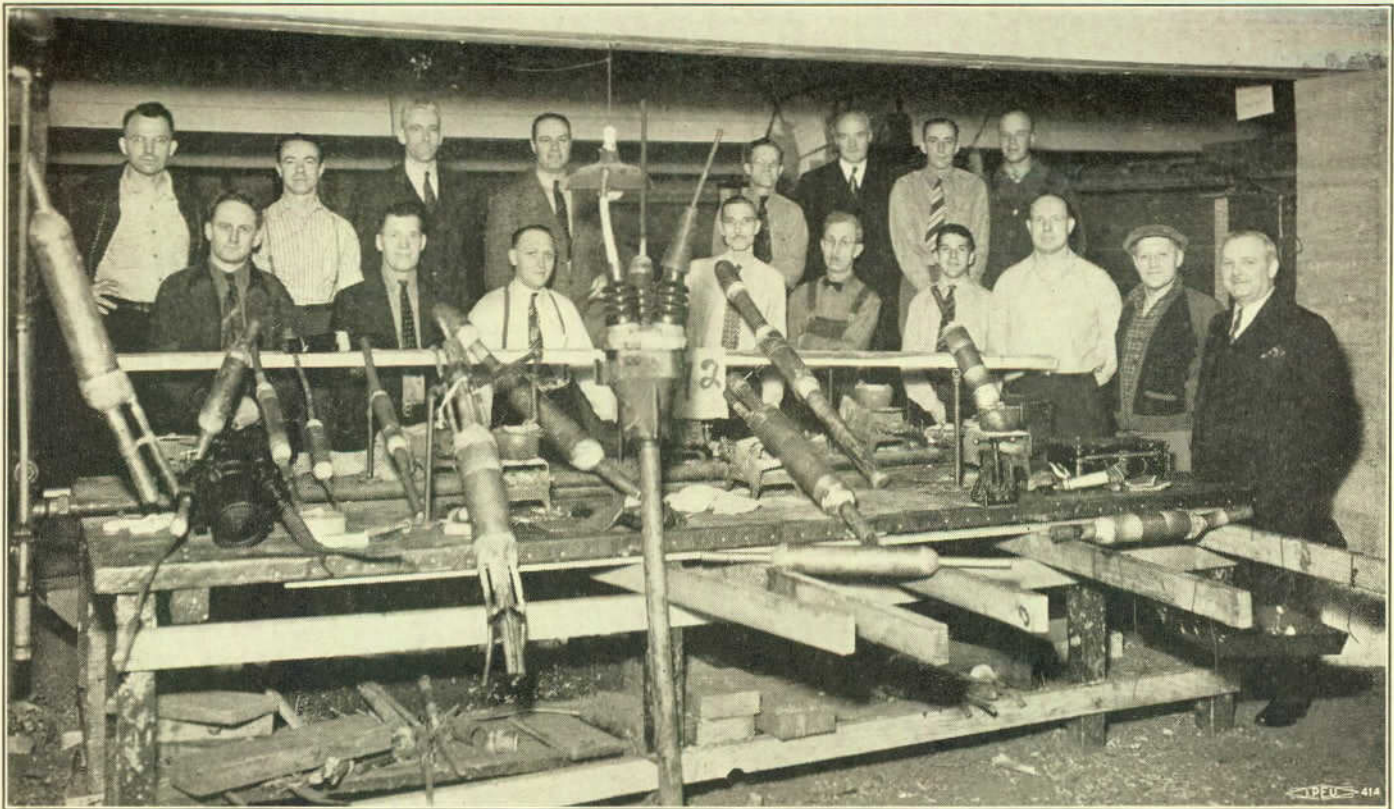
Local Union No. B-292 and the Minneapolis Electrical Contractors Association contributed the labor for installing the wiring system, which will be promoted as a standard for house wiring among architects, builders and prospective home owners. The house is equipped with 85 outlets, plus special circuits for the electric range, water heater, oil burner, air conditioner, and kitchen ventilating fan.

To show the use of fluorescent lighting for decorative purposes, this new light source is used in the living room, the dressing rooms, and in the all-electric kitchen. All incandescent ceiling fixtures have been recessed to give a streamlined effect to the decorating scheme.

It is estimated that more than a quarter million people will visit the house during the exhibition period and will see the advantages of adequate wiring and planned lighting, as well as the use of electrical equipment for more convenient and comfortable living, thus creating an increased demand for the services and products of the electrical industry.

The picture of members of the lead wiping and cable splicing class was taken during open house at Dunwoody Institute. All members of the class, including the instructors, are I. B. E. W. members. Left to right in the back row are, Donald Cobb, William Adamson, Grover Turner, instructor; Claude Skeldon, business manager L. U. No. 292; Nestor Hill, O. W. Timpte, Dunwoody instructor; Charles Peterson, Martin Day. Front row: John Davies, Art Wilson, Donald Ross, Edry Hagen, Conrad Berquist, Ben Morse, Lewis Adams, Tore Enebo and W. F. Sahlin, evening school director for Dunwoody Institute.

Lead wiping is a branch of the trade



Among educational classes sponsored by L. U. No. B-292, of Minneapolis, is this group learning lead wiping and cable splicing. All members of the class, including the instructors, are I. B. E. W. members.

which has been little followed by the inside wireman in late years, but a surprising number of jobs in this line have appeared since we have had men to do them.

The enrollment for night instruction for the 1940-41 term was very good with every apprentice required to attend classes under the direction of the examining and educational committees. Classes were selected for the apprentices after a study of the regular examinations which are given once every six months to apprentices.

We had the pleasure of having Brother George Garney, of L. U. No. 110, executive secretary of the State Board of Electricity, and Brother Walt Hackett, of L. U. No. 292, field secretary, attend one of our meetings last month. They showed us some samples of what some so-called electricians have installed throughout the state of Minnesota. They even beat my temporary wiring. It is indeed a pleasure to see an inspection department accomplish so much good in regard to enforcement of the electrical code and there is no reason why they should not have the support of all electricians in this state.

CLARENCE JOHNSON,  
Press Secretary.

#### L. U. NO. 321, LA SALLE, ILL.

Editor:

Saturday evening, May 3, Local Union No. 321 threw one of its smokers, etc., etc. We had the pleasure of entertaining the Honorable Albert Hasse, mayor of the city of Peru, Ill., Messrs. Hoffman and Hansen of the local power company. The lunch consisted of gallons of that amber brown elixir called beer and a multitude of assorted sandwiches. We would like particularly to express our gratitude to the Western Clock Company for their kindness in providing a motion picture projector. Cyrus Stewart kindly gave up an evening and a party of his own to operate the machine for us.

Brother Ray Hyatt had the inestimable pleasure of driving his month-old Oldsmobile through a steel and brick front of a store building. He's doing better now, thank you! Brothers Gates and Schmoeger managed to wrangle a night out by themselves and attended.

Brother Al Piper is deserving of a lot of credit for the number of new members he brings in. We inaugurated a new method of examining the new members, or rather, the applicants for membership. The examination consists of a series of questions, both practical and theoretical, on three-inch by five-inch filing cards. There are 10 of these questions we call basic; each applicant must answer these 10 and 15 more that are dealt from the stack. Thus the examination is conducted fairly and squarely. A passing grade of 75 per cent is required. It is gratifying to know that since this system has been put into service 12 members have purchased correspondence courses. Five of our members have degrees in engineering and one has a master's degree. This little local now has about 75 members.

I am enclosing a list of questions similar to those asked on our examination with the thought that you may be interested in them. Well, 'tis time to QSY to the working clothes and go to work.

CUL es 73,  
Ex SPARKS,  
Press Secretary.

#### L. U. NO. 323, WEST PALM BEACH, FLA.

Editor:

Have just been called to task for my neglect in writing to the WORKER by a retired Brother. No doubt he is justified, for that is about the only news that these members of the Brotherhood receive. I still maintain that these retired Brothers should be able to attend meetings of their respective locals.

The old story about the negro, who when put in jail and called his lawyer was told, that "they can't do that," brings to mind the word of some who would throw a wet blanket on the efforts of labor on the defense work and say "You can't do that," when labor and management get together and really do a good job. We had this experience here at our local airport, not a very large job as airports go, but a sizable one for this section. The foreman, Brother Watson, from Miami, who had charge of this job commended the officers and all workers, both journeymen and apprentices, for their splendid cooperation and most efficient work in connection with this job. When the job was finished it was reported that it was finished ahead of schedule at a saving of several hundred dollars of the tentative estimates.

We have been fairly busy here for this time of the year, but of course we do not have our full membership here at present. All members who could possibly go out were urged to do so, and many have gone to points north and found employment on defense projects, and from all reports they are working full time and enjoying the change as well as the full time.

We are having quite a time at our state legislature, which is in session at this time. A number of lawmakers seem to be affected with spring fever, or some other fever, by the type and quality of bills that are being presented. Some of the most vicious and unsound anti-labor bills are being drawn up. But we have some good men at the state capitol, doing a good job in our behalf.

The proposed plan of the United States Chamber of Commerce urging management and labor groups in every community to work together to arrange a "moratorium" on delays to defense production, if carried out in the proper spirit, can do much good. The plan in part is to secure the cooperation of both national and local labor committees to meet with the management, also creation of a

"cooperative spirit" on the part of the public to support the activities of the two groups. Local unions may do well to work with their respective Chambers of Commerce, in making this plan work, to the mutual benefit of all concerned. The actual builders of a community should take an active part in all the affairs of their particular locations.

*Signs of the Times:* News item heading: Washington, May 24—"Seven Women Control the Labor Situation in the United States and Because of Their Power Changes in NLRB Are Frustrated."

BENJ. G. ROEBER,  
Recording Secretary.

#### L. U. NO. 326, LAWRENCE, MASS.

Editor:

The officers of Local Union No. 326 wish to express their sincere appreciation to International Vice President John Regan, to International Representative Walter Kenefick, to the business manager of Local Union No. 256, of Fitchburg, to the members of the executive board of Local Union No. 256 and to the members of Local Union No. 256 for their cooperation with the members of Local Union No. 326 in clearing up the status of the charter granted Local No. 326.

The action taken by Local Union No. 256 will create a lot of good will and a fine sense of cooperation between the linemen and the journeymen electricians of the Merrimack Valley.

Local Union No. 326 will eventually have complete jurisdiction over all outside work in Lawrence, Lowell, Haverhill, Athol, Gardner, Clinton and vicinity. There are a lot of small companies that are still unorganized in the territory of Local No. 326 and I want my fellow members to cooperate with the officers of our local union in our desire to unionize our territory. We hope to organize all companies coming under our jurisdiction, and also convince all operators of electric light companies to join Local Union No. 326.

The officers of Local Union No. 326 request all our members who are employees of electric light companies to cooperate with us in our organization drive, and all our members who are employed by various contractors. All it takes to organize is just a little effort on the part of all our members and the day will

not be far off when we will be rewarded for our efforts by a wage scale that should be in effect at the present time.

The linemen have been just a bunch of "donkeys" for power and light companies long enough. It is about time, I might say, that the lineman was recognized and given the same consideration that has been shown to other branches of the trade.

Local No. 326 has recently signed a union shop agreement with a 7½ per cent increase in wages, holidays with pay, vacations with pay and other changes in our old agreement.

I would like to pay tribute to our international officers, Vice President John Regan and Representative Walter Kenefick, Business Managers John Havey, of Local No. B-1006; Charles Erwin, of Local No. B-1015, and Harold Klotzle, of Local No. B-989, for the way they cooperated with our local union in the settling of these agreements.

They have brought to our Brotherhood in the Merrimack Valley a united group of workers who are willing to fight at a moment's notice when anyone tries to do anything that is detrimental to the best interest of our membership.

I will always remember a quotation from one of our late beloved Vice President Charles Keaveney's speeches:

"Our Brotherhood cooperates with everyone who cooperates with us." And this is the spirit of Local No. 326.

I would also like to express my thanks to the members of the local union and especially to our officers for the way they supported the business manager and our local union in the past year.

Because our members should realize what it means when anyone is trying to tear down the structure that was built by hard work and sacrifice during the past eight years, or when they are friendly to or openly support any man who is opposed to the best interests of our Brotherhood. We should be on our guard at all times to protect the interests of our local union.

When any man in public office is continually opposed to the best interest of our local union our members should carefully scrutinize the suggestions of those who seek to foster and perpetuate a feeling of spite or dissatisfaction and at the same time openly boast of

their fraternal relations with such a man in public office. When he charged your business manager with being a stooge for a power and light company—printed a letter in the local newspapers signed by the business manager of Local No. 326 and a past president and the present business manager of Local No. B-1006, John J. Havey, and charged the business manager of Local No. 326 with charging double time rates for the underground men who were formerly members of Local No. 326 (who are now members of Local No. 396 of Boston) when they were working for the fire alarm department.

This same man charged the business manager of Local No. 326 with interference with the WPA fire alarm project, when the truth is that this public official brought in strike-breakers to splice cables when Local No. 522 went on strike to force him to sublet the work to members of Local No. 396 of Boston.

It is strange to hear a man whose pay has been increased from \$28.70 per week to the rate of \$45.20 per week plus holiday pay and many other considerations, talk about his rights as a citizen, forgetting his solemn obligation as a member of our Brotherhood—to work together, to fight together against those who try by various means to tear down what took hard work and sacrifice to build up.

Let us remember the philosophy of our late beloved Vice President Charles D. Keaveney: "There are three sides to every story—your side, my side and the right side." Why not let us work together for the best interests of our Brotherhood?

And may I close with this simple statement: When you start to criticize any person look to your house, look at your past life, and then if you can throw a stone and your house is not made of glass, be charitable in your criticism, for you may need charity yourself as the years roll around.

We have had a very successful year, and with good fortune smiling our way, we hope to have more prosperous years in the future.

JOHN F. O'NEILL,  
Business Manager.

P. S.: Any lineman's, outside union, or power and light union wanting a copy of our new agreement, send me a copy of your local union's agreement and I will send you a copy of Local Union No. 326's agreement.

#### L. U. NO. 349, MIAMI, FLA.

Editor:

Nothing much to report this month except that we have the usual seasonal lull with us and we use the spare time to catch up on our own chores, or fish, as the picture of Brother Walter La Vigne can testify. The one in the middle is Walter. The other two are Jew fish.

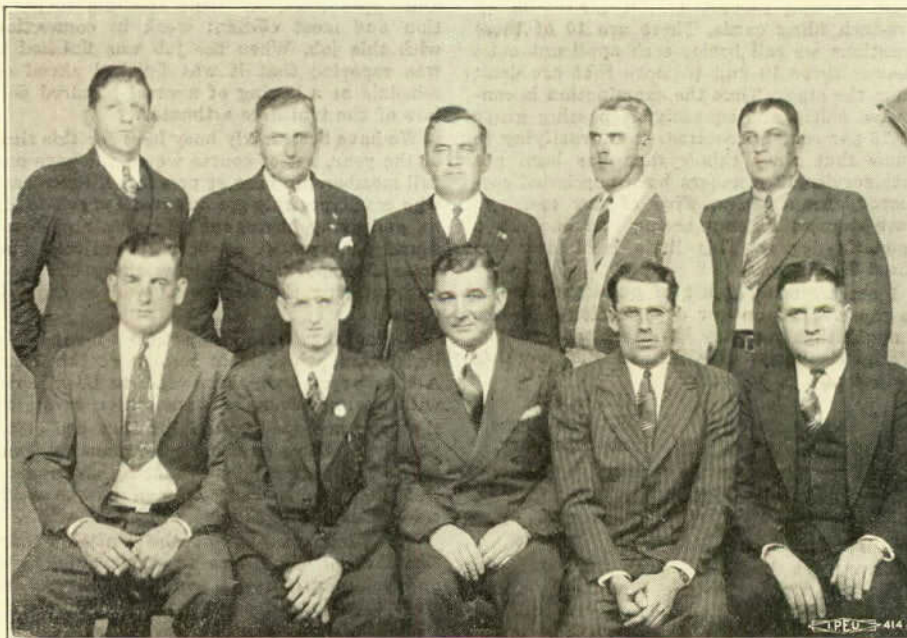
Ran into Brother C. E. Pay the other night in Jackson Memorial Hospital. Had one boy in with two legs in casts and then another of his boys falls down two steps and breaks his collar bone and a couple of vertebrae. After a stretch of seven months loafing, he had to leave town in search of work and is now working in Local No. 177, Jacksonville's jurisdiction. He sure has some tough problems.

Quite a few of our members have left town for greener pastures as most of the big jobs have caught up.

I hear that Brother Jenkins has taken unto himself a better half. Had to leave town to find a wife. Best of luck to you, Brother Jenkins.

I want to take this opportunity on behalf of Local 349 to thank all the various locals taking care of our members wherever they are working. Good treatment is always well received and is reciprocated if we can do it.

BENJ. MARKS,  
Press Secretary.



Officers of Local No. 326. Front row, left to right: William Boyle, Fred C. Barnes, financial secretary; Henry F. Greaves, president; Lawrence Choate, John Doyle, recording secretary. Back row: James Heelon, Joseph McCarthy, John F. O'Neill, business manager and vice president; Henry Spring, Walter Dubois.

## L. U. NO. 363, ROCKLAND COUNTY, N. Y., AND VICINITY

Editor:

President Roosevelt has issued a proclamation declaring an "unlimited national emergency," in which he asks that labor, capital and industry cooperate in the interest of national defense and preservation of democratic way of life. There has never been any question that the A. F. of L. has not been behind the President and his domestic and foreign policies. We have and will continue to abstain from defense industry strikes until government agencies have had full opportunity to attempt peaceful settlements. Outside the ranks of the A. F. of L. there have been many strikes called which have crippled and delayed the national defense program. I do not say that in all instances these strikes were needlessly called, but in some cases I do believe that a more peaceful means could have been devised without the necessity of striking in the first place.

The record of accomplishments of the National Defense Mediation Board in the two months that it has been functioning certainly proves that we of the A. F. of L. have done everything within our power to cooperate with this agency. The C. I. O. in the beginning was opposed to the creation of the board and since has not been wholeheartedly supporting this body. The president of the C. I. O. insists on sending any and every different member to sit in on meetings, rather than the duly appointed members or their alternates. No one is authorized to sit except members or the alternates. This is being done deliberately, many believe, in an attempt to tear down the prestige of the board. Where we of the A. F. of L. have done everything within our power to work hand in hand with all agencies of government during this emergency and have publicly stated our stand, the C. I. O. has openly opposed many of the measures and in many instances flatly refused to go along with the proper agencies.

All this just adds to the bad publicity we are receiving every day in the press and it just gives guys like Westbrook Pegler and Congressman Vinson something to shout about. The latest move by our friend Vinson was having passed by the Committee on Naval Affairs of the House of Representatives, a resolution H. R. 162, to investigate the national defense program as it affects the U. S. Navy. The committee has also been authorized to hold hearings, to subpoena witnesses and to compel the production of documents and records. As a start a questionnaire will be sent to every labor organization (one lies on my desk at this moment) asking a series of questions covering seven pages. The questions vary from description of your organization, number of members etc., full particulars concerning all work stoppages since October, 1939, to a financial statement of your organization on October 1, 1939, and also for the period from October 1, 1939, ending March 31, 1941.

This is just a stepping stone to a movement to place labor organizations directly under the control of some federal agency and should be protested. On the other hand any legitimate labor organization has nothing to hide in their membership or in any other department of their organization, and while they may have nothing to fear from an investigation of this type at this time, at some later date more power may be given to one of Mr. Vinson's committees which may result in success for his union-busting desires. The Vinson Bill is still very much alive and every member of or-



Showing the kind of fish electrical workers catch in their spare time. The one in the middle is Brother Walter LaVigne. His local is No. 349 of Miami.

ganized labor should contact his Congressman and ask him to vote against this bill.

It is pretty safe to say "If the bill is Vinson's it's anti-labor." Mr. Vinson runs the Committee on Naval Affairs and as a result the Navy has never issued any general letter dealing with labor relations on their national defense projects, while, on the other hand, the War Department has issued any number of letters dealing with labor relations on their projects. As a result any number of nonunion contractors will be found on Navy contracts hiding behind the protection of the Navy Department and the United States Marine Corps.

I am happy to report that the local in the Orangeburg Fibre Duct Co., mentioned in my last letter, in the process of organization, has received a charter from the International Office and is now known as Local No. B-1255 of the I. B. E. W. At the present time the union is negotiating an agreement with the management, which when completed, I am sure, will bring to them many benefits heretofore denied to them due to the fact that they were not organized.

CHARLES H. PRINDLE,  
Press Secretary.

## L. U. NO. 382, COLUMBIA, S. C.

Editor:

We are still hearing rumors of seven million dollars worth of more work at Fort Jackson. We have nothing definite on this, however. There is also a large building program to be started soon at the airport. All of this is work for the future and it looks as if we will have enough men to take care of it. Although all members are

working now, there are a number of big jobs being finished up, so please don't come unless called.

Progress on the new agreement has slowed down some. Will have two new signers before the week is out. Before long we hope to have all the larger contractors signed up. Affiliation with the local building trades council is helping some along this line. All the organized trades of the city have affiliated with this organization.

Our membership is being increased steadily, especially by the employees of some of our new signers who have been unfair heretofore. We also have a good many new members who serve the trade in localities where there is no I. B. E. W. The majority of these men signed with very little persuasion.

Some of our Brothers have been working on a very interesting rewiring job for several months. I hope to have pictures, etc., for the next issue of the JOURNAL. Feel sure they will be interesting to the readers.

That's all for now.

E. H. FITZPATRICK,  
Press Secretary.

## L. U. NO. 386, TEXARKANA, ARK.-TEXAS

Editor:

Well, I suppose this will be quite a surprise to all as we have never sent in our contribution to the JOURNAL. But we have just signed a joint agreement with the Southwestern Gas and Electric Company, the joint locals being Nos. 386, Texarkana, Arkansas-Texas; 738, Marshall, Texas, and 329, Shreveport, La. We have been a part of these agreements since April, 1938. It was quite a lengthy negotiation this year but we made some gains. International Representative Carle and Brother Walker negotiated with our committee, and we think they all did very well.

We have been a very quiet local but we have been busy. We have 98 per cent of the eligible men in our district, thanks to the wonderful help of our president and business manager, Brother O. W. Rumsey, and other members of Local No. 386. We greatly appreciate the help given us by Local No. 329, Shreveport, La., and Local No. 738, Marshall, Texas. We also appreciate the cooperation of the new general manager of the company, Frank M. Wilkes, and business associations with him through the union have been very pleasant.

We are glad to report at this time in our locality we have not had any strikes. We certainly hope that labor at the conference table can be effective for we think the table can do us more good than the picket line. If we are not more careful we may let something get away from us that we all have worked very hard to get in the last few years.

We have a small local but hope to grow in the future. Our meetings on the first and third Saturday of each month are well attended and we extend an invitation to all who would like to attend. We again thank our neighboring locals for their cooperation through our younger days. Here's hoping we have another contribution to the JOURNAL next month.

IKE,  
Press Secretary.

## L. U. NO. 396, BOSTON, MASS.

Editor:

Owing to a small upsurge of work last month your correspondent was unable to make the deadline for last month's WORKER, so in order that so important an event as our introduction banquet to our newly transferred Brothers and invited guests

## We Dead Awaken!

By JOHN J. MCLEOD, L. U. No. 333

This is our war!

How can we say 'tis not?

Have you lost faith in us,

You, whom we dead begot?

We're not at rest,

Nor do we wish to be—

Not while the world's

Half slave and half free.

shall not go unrecorded, we shall make it the theme of this month's effusion.

At eight o'clock on April 19 (Patriot's Day, and a holiday in Massachusetts), some 80 banqueters, consisting of original and new members of Local No. 396, together with invited guests from the International Office, sister locals, and supervisors in the district, sat down in the luxuriously appointed banquet hall of the Hotel Manager.

Your scribe is a veteran banquet attender and he wishes to go on record as saying that our committee turned out as complete and pleasant a party as it has ever been his pleasure to attend. Chairman John Gay and his assistant chairman, Patrick J. O'Brien, are to be congratulated on the hard preliminary work on arrangements, invitations, reception, and the drudgery incident to getting the affair in motion.

Each member was assigned the pleasant task of greeting some one particular invited guest and seeing that he was made comfortable and his wants looked after.

Just imagine the most delicious and complete steak dinner from soup to black coffee and cigars that could possibly be served, perfect union waiter service and union entertainers to follow. That's what we had and the memory will linger until our next annual, and the next committee will have to start in right now if they hope to surpass the 1941 feast.

After the dishes were cleared away and the cigars were going strong, Chairman Gay introduced our master of ceremonies, Brother Maurice J. Power, recording secretary, who gave a suave and finished performance in introducing the speakers at the head table. International Representative Steinmiller spoke all too briefly but instructively on the subject of certain aspects of the duties and functions of business agents. International Vice President John J. Regan (who can never be adequately thanked for his great work in bringing about the recently signed agreements with the utility companies) inspired and thrilled us with an address, also too briefly, outlining the loyalties and cooperation of the I. B. E. W. during the present emergency. After a few brief talks by visiting executives the vaudeville was let loose and finished up the evening in a blaze of glory. The out-of-town Brothers were right at their trains when the party broke up, as the hotel is situated next to the railroad station, and from the comments at the last regular meeting your reporter deduces that the whole affair was to the greatest satisfaction of everyone attending.

It would be ungrateful if we were to close without mentioning some of the Brothers who were in charge of various services.

Brothers Clayton Herbert, Henry Urquhart, and John Cafferky were behind the little table with the glassware, which was provided through the instrumentality of Brother Timothy Sullivan, treasurer. Brothers Chester Sanderson and James Freeburn were on the door and dispensed identification tags. Brother Freeburn also furnished transportation to the press department.

Cyril, the Demon Helper, has only one criticism to offer, namely, "Just after I started to smoke my cigar, I noticed some beautiful pink clouds floating across the room with exactly 17 golden-haired cupids wearing light blue silk hats dancing among them. This caused great necessity for shouting and I missed most of the entertainment. I guess I will have to stick to cigarettes hereafter."

THE APSAY,  
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. B-429, NASHVILLE, TENN.  
Editor:

What about the I. B. E. W. tuberculosis sanatorium? I want to thank Brother Lennie, of L. U. No. B-702; Brother Matkin, of Legion, Texas, and hope they are out by now. Brother Runyan is improving slowly but steadily. These Brothers and Brother James Palmer, of Wilkesburg, Pa., show an interest in said sanatorium, for they know the need of it.

The latest victim of this dreaded plague is Brother "Billy" Runyan, brother of "Red," who is in Pine Breeze Sanatorium, Chattanooga, Tenn., whose condition is critical. The last report is "no hope." Again I ask what about us getting a sanatorium?

I am certainly glad to see so much optimism by all the local unions in this month's JOURNAL, and hope it continues for many months to come.

We have a fine combination of organizers here in "Curly" McMillian and our business manager, "Ted" Loftis. We have more than doubled our membership in less than six months, and in this area that is almost a miracle.

Things have slackened off here slightly, so that we can put our assistant business manager back at the trade. He did a swell job while he was at the job.

We have three schools going on here now, all under our control, one apprentice and two welding. All are well attended.

Our business manager went to the Kentucky Derby; he put all his "dough" on "while-away" but not "Whirlaway." Think he had to thumb his way back. He said he met some mighty fine Brothers while in Louisville, from all over the country, including that little town on the Atlantic, I believe he said it was New York City.

We wish to thank the local unions above the Mason-Dixon line for the number of our boys they are working up there.

The meeting nights of L. U. No. B-429 have been changed from the first and third Wednesdays to the first and third Fridays. This is done so that our Brothers working out of town, who come home for the weekends, might attend, and any member who does not attend at least once a month without a good and sound cause (sitting up with a sick friend is no excuse), will be subjected to a fine.

Brother T. P. Loftis, our business manager, surprised himself in getting new agreements signed. He got the boys 12½ cents per hour increase and did not carry with him (as most of the newspapers picture a union business manager) his strong arm squad with sawed-off shotguns and tommy guns. He had only one squawk and that was in a whisper.

There was a meeting in Chattanooga, Tenn., May 24 of all I. B. E. W. locals in the TVA panel. International Representative Gordon M. Freeman presided and International Representative "Charlie" Maunsell did the secretarial work. International Representatives "Red" McDaniels and "Curly" McMillian were present.

It was a fine meeting from my viewpoint. Brothers Ted Loftis and "Fish" Minter were the delegates from L. U. No. B-429. I went as a guest.

Some of the arguments got rather "warm," but never "hot," as Brother Freeman would not permit.

I think the best news of all came from L. U. No. B-558 and No. 835. Brother Jackson from No. 558 has contractors in his area signed at \$1.50 per hour, a new high in this section, and L. U. No. B-835 reported a signed contract with the city of Jackson, Tenn., hours reduced from 48 to 40 per week, time and one-half for overtime, and vacation, also raised—forgot the amount.

Quite a few things reported that were not according to "Hoyle," but Brother Freeman

will see that the "dealers" quit selecting their own cards.

Regret to hear that some of our good Brothers of L. U. No. B-846, of Chattanooga, were injured. Here's hoping they have a speedy recovery.

I see Brother "Willie" Harrison, the press secretary of L. U. No. B-846, had a nice little article this month. I knew as soon as it was summer and he could not sleep in the shadow of Lookout Mountain, his write-up would be forthcoming.

"Hank" Greenberg, the great baseball player, will be in this section soon. See if he can handle hand grenades like he does a baseball. He and 4,999 more are going to hike (via trucks and motor cars) down from Camp Custer, Mich.

To all electrical workers of U. S. and Canada, if you should ever come to Nashville, Tenn., please do not stop at the Andrew Jackson Hotel as it is still nonunion. As soon as they sign we will let you know.

When any of the Brothers have occasion to write to me, I hope they will use my home address, 515 Highland Ave. North, Murfreesboro, Tenn., to avoid delay.

JOHN F. DEGNAN,  
Press Secretary.

### Camp Forrest Unit

Editor:

L. U. No. 429 is justly proud of its part in A. F. of L.'s most recent achievement, the huge army post, Camp Forrest, which is already accommodating over 30,000 members of Uncle Sam's army.

The story of the construction of this huge army post, which is located in the near center of the Volunteer State, is a dramatic episode that could be written in many volumes of renowned literature. It will be told perhaps again and again in future stories of organized labor's achievements.

In the beginning our business manager, Brother Ted Loftis, went around and around with the construction quartermaster, Major Carl Breitweiser, who came to Tullahoma with all the dignity and poise of the U. S. Army.

There is little need to attempt to describe the meeting of these two men of different opinions yet equal personalities. We can only boast that Ted, with the cooperation of our members, won on all counts for his local. It has been said that he was thrown off the job on either ear for the fifth time in a single day, yet he somehow managed to walk back and again take up his grievances with the major, which were somehow adjusted to our satisfaction. Peace, sweet peace, was the aftermath of these final negotiations.

By peace we mean smooth sailing as far as the workers knew. Any difficulties our shop steward, Brother Jim Boyd, might have encountered never reached the ears of the men. Our guess, however, is that Jim's umpiring genius was called upon many times each week.

The camp was completed, however, with two major winners. The major got his camp to perfection, and the local got its rate with the honor and satisfaction of fulfilling its promises. Army officials have again and again expressed their amazement at the cooperation and ability of Local Union No. 429, of which we are very proud.

The Camp Forrest project was a job in which many old-timers clicked tools again, recalling memories of former days of traveling "wire twisters" and rejoining friends of the Brotherhood from nearly every section of the states. Many of us newer members were thrilled to mingle at the party among such old-timers as F. W. McCabe and Frank Forbister, from L. U. No. 86; J. A. Mathis, Owensboro; Bob Smith, president L. U. No. 474; Brother Dean, L. U. No. 474, and Doc

Giles, Red Page, Jack Burns (president of Nashville Trade and Labor Council); Dutch Pullman, president L. U. No. 429; Dual Wright and Jack Weller, of L. U. No. 1, who displays the honor of card No. 58. We have seen this old pioneer at the close of many hard days, through wind, snow, sleet and mud. We have yet to see him when he failed to smile, a true example of the organization he helped found, and followed through three wars and as many depressions. He is most truly both symbolic and inspiring of the Brotherhood to beginning wiremen of today.

As we said before the story could go on and on, yet space is limited and time is short, besides we can but complete the story in continued order. As we leave this job we have others just as big staring and glaring into our faces. We can still carry on through as we did before. We can only add in conclusion that our work at Camp Forrest was climaxed with an unforgettable banquet, where there were many faces we'd give a lot to see again.

PAUL W. PYLE,  
Press Secretary.

### L. U. NO. 483, TACOMA, WASH.

Editor:

Once more the Editor forgot to close the door, and Local No. 483 gets heard from.

Out here, as everywhere these days, the war and preparedness have become the dominant note, the keynote of life as she is lived in the far West. The "guns or butter" slogan seems to be working out in practice as well as in theory, as anyone who has tried to buy butter lately can testify. The nectar of the gods has nothing on it when it comes to price at least. Labor benefits by increased employment, but as for the occasional wage increases, the increased living cost more than makes up for any such.

The war boom has brought the usual problems. Housing in the population centers is becoming a problem which perhaps delights the real estate dealers, but is an unadulterated pain in the neck to those who must find a place to rent. Many, indeed, are in the doghouse because it's the only place they can find to sleep. One other little aggravation, while I'm on the subject, is the state's new 3 per cent sales tax (which, incidentally figures out as 6 per cent on 5-cent purchases) and the fibre tax tokens which look like something the cat might have brought in and left under the rocker. "When in doubt, tax everything," including baby's milk and medicines for the sick.

The Tacoma Light Department is clearing its decks for action on an \$11,000,000 project for new construction on the Nisqually River at La Grande which will add some 90,000 k.w. to its generating capacity on that river, and



Electrical foremen on the Camp Forrest project were gathered from several locals. In this picture, front row, left to right: W. S. Graham, L. U. No. B-429; R. S. Smith, president, L. U. No. B-474; J. O. Boyd, shop steward, L. U. No. B-429; W. R. Ragan, inside superintendent; L. V. McCoy, W. A. Walker, F. J. Sholey, R. E. Llewellyn, R. E. Martin, all of L. U. No. B-429. Back row: F. W. McCabe, L. U. No. 86; S. R. Allen, H. S. Purvis, G. C. Harns, W. J. Sadler, Wade Travis, A. C. Sears, I. J. Cordner, J. H. Gore, all of L. U. No. B-429. Foremen not present when the picture was taken included B. F. Nall, outside superintendent; W. S. Prowse, R. G. Stansell, A. B. Merrill, all of L. U. No. B-429; W. W. Phelps, shop steward (outside), L. U. No. B-835; R. E. Bowling, L. U. No. 558; L. Slack, L. U. No. 835.

will take care, it is hoped, of the city's requirements for years to come. Full cooperation was promised by Secretary Ickes and other officials in the matter of material priorities when, recently, Commissioner of Utilities Bob O'Neil, Superintendent Verne Kent, Mayor Cain and Chief Engineer Gongwer called upon them at the nation's capital in order to assure that no obstacle would bob up which might delay construction. Preliminary work is already under way, with beginning of heavy construction due in late summer.

Grand Coulee power will soon become a reality, with one of the 108,000 k.w. generators scheduled for completion in July or August. Already, two of the 10,000 k.w. service generators are functioning. They are not at present connected with the Bonneville-Coulee transmission system, but merely supply nearby load demands. Two of our former Lake Cushman operators, Ken Rathbun and Charlie Simmons, are among the operating personnel at the Coulee. Here's wishing them luck, and may they never forget their old haunts on the Sound that Peter Puget excavated. (Or was it Paul Bunyan?) And look, youse guys—I'll bet our kilowatts are just as prime quality, fur, feathers and side-meat, as the ones you make at Grand Coulee.

Wanna bet?

L. O. LOFQUIST,  
Press Secretary.

### L. U. NO. 492, MONTREAL, QUE.

Editor:

By the time this correspondence goes to press our membership may be graciously receiving, attached to their regular pay checks, the generous bonus of \$1.75 per week which our leaders will tell us was won for us by their most strenuous efforts in overcoming the almost impossible obstacles in their path, in other words the usual line the rank and file of Division 4 R. E. D. have become accustomed to hear from the Division 4 officers.

However, whether or not we have got the bonus, the question is still uppermost in the minds of the membership of this local as to whether the procedure followed by the shop crafts delegates from the start, coupled with their successes to date, warrant a vote of thanks for their efforts or a vote of non-confidence to be followed immediately by a complete housecleaning of all who go to make up the Division 4 executive, and it is safe to say that if a vote were taken from the membership the latter would go over unanimously.

One can readily understand the position in which the Division 4 executives were placed when they went out for the return of the 10 per cent and every one was agreed that had we endeavored to engineer the thing without the support of the strong running trades our chances of success would have been small, whereas, coupled with the running trades we



The electrical crew of the Camp Forrest job in the jurisdiction of L. U. No. B-429 gathered to celebrate with a banquet when the camp was completed in record time.

had a greater bargaining lever, the result of which is history now. But in the present case all was different. The shop crafts were in as strong a position as the running trades, and when it was found that they were not prepared to go out for the same concessions as we were we should immediately have announced our intention to continue alone in order to obtain what we consider a fair increase in earning under the present conditions. One only has to look over the remuneration of a running tradesman compared to that of a shopman to see that our earnings have got to be considerably jacked up in order to bring us more into line with them and this certainly is what should have been the goal set by our Division 4 executive, rather than to tag behind the running trades and pick up whatever they chose to go after.

The bonus order-in-council was no doubt a genuine gesture on the part of our federal government in an endeavor to prevent the scaling up of wages and living costs, but inasmuch as capital has always considered labor a commodity subject to remuneration in accordance with the supply and demand, it is only right to expect that as this condition was allowed to exist when the supply of labor far exceeded the demand and the employer could pay as low wages as he liked, so it should to some extent be permitted to exist today when the situation is in reverse and the demand is greater than the supply and the worker this time is in the position to set his price. It is quite evident even now that in some quarters where the demand for certain types of skilled labor is acute that employers, in spite of the order-in-council, are voluntarily jacking up wages in an endeavor to attract this labor to their plants. Where the railroad workers were at one time considered among the higher paid workers, we now find ourselves somewhat below the rates paid to organized, and in some cases unorganized, skilled tradesmen. With the \$1.75 per week bonus on the 44 hour week basis the hourly rate for a railroad mechanic is about 82½ cents per hour, while it is safe to say that any qualified electrician in the railroad could go out at any time and get a job paying at the least 90 cents per hour.

If properly operated the bonus system may be all right, but first of all our leaders should have insisted on stabilizing our rates in comparison to those of our more fortunate Brothers, which could have been the start of a movement by organized labor in general to stabilize wages all over the Dominion, following which the bonus system would insure fairness to all workers.

It is evident, however, that certain of our employers, disregarding the necessity in these times of an amicable relationship between labor and capital, were still anxious to drag the red herring over the negotiations by asserting that our representatives were endeavoring to "Sell our patriotism to our country at a price." Remarks such as these with an anti-labor press anxious to print such trash are part of a selfish propaganda intended to turn public opinion against organized labor. Fortunately our organization is too thick skinned to allow such paltry arguments to upset us. Our patriotism in the war effort is well known to the people of Canada and it only requires a person of average intelligence to realize that in these times with our services so much in demand, were we desirous of selling our patriotism to our country the said price would be far higher than the paltry \$1.75 per week, to be paid by a company which is counting its weekly profits in excess of those before the war in millions of dollars.

R. W. WORRAKER,  
Press Secretary.

#### L. U. NO. 516, RED BANK, N. J.

Editor:

The kid in the three cornered pants, one day, feeling frisky and quite grown up now, cast aside his tri-cornered apparel, donned his rompers and boy! Oh boy! how he did romp.

The occasion was the first annual dinner dance given in honor of our business manager, Fred ("Quack-Quack") Iseli. Held at the Garfield Grant Hotel, at Long Branch, N. J., on April 5, 1941, the affair was a success from start to finish.

Led by Brother Jack Solly, our entertainment committee consisting of Brothers Joe Donofrio, Harold Raynor, Neil Watson, Philip Kelly and Stephen Griffin, surely did a wonderful job.

After a swell dinner, our president, Brother Charles Ely, introduced Brother Louis Marcianti, president of New Jersey State Federation of Labor, as toastmaster of the evening.

Brother Marcianti then called on the various guests of honor among whom were Edward F. Kloter, international vice president of I. B. E. W.; S. J. Cristiano, international representative; H. A. Pierson, New Jersey state senator; Charles Ely, president of Local No. 516; Fred G. Iseli, business manager of Local No. 516; Charles Throne, inspector for Underwriters Association; Alton V. Evans, mayor of city of Long Branch; Paul Kiernam, commissioner of city of Long Branch; Rupert Jahn, president, State Electrical Workers Association; Earl Williams, inspector for Underwriters Association; A. F. Gulbrandsen, engineer, Tuller Construction Company; C. P. Dean, electrical engineer, Summit, N. J.

The invited guests were business managers of several New Jersey locals, including Bert Chambers, Local No. 211; Irving Coleman, Local No. 400; John Doran, Local No. 439; Samuel Moskowitz, Local No. 102; Albert Hutloff, Local No. 52; William Schaffer, Local No. 456; John Boll, Local No. 358; S. Kisner, Local No. 675; William Meredith, Local No. 592; A. P. Benner, Local No. 367; and G. Renz, Local No. 164.

After the speeches Brother Iseli was presented with a handsome traveling bag and Mrs. Iseli and Mrs. Charles Ely were presented with baskets of flowers. Brother Iseli was also given a live duck, hence the "Quack Quack" at the start of this item.

The master of ceremonies, Joe May, then brought on two dancers of his company who entertained very nicely. Then followed Prof. Solinger, the magician, who made everything disappear and reappear until the writer was dizzy watching him.

After a session of headline reading and wise cracks from Joe May, William Goode and his orchestra took over and provided swell music for dancing.

The thirsty souls were also well taken care of by the committee.

So our infant local, no longer an infant, but a healthy, lively child now, celebrated its first dinner dance. We would like to thank all of the Brothers who by their attendance made the success of this affair possible.

We'll be seeing ya next year boys.

GEORGE DUNN,  
Press Secretary.

#### I. B. E. W. RING



The sort of gift an Electrical Worker would be mighty happy to wear on his finger—a great idea for a prize in organization campaigns! With the union emblem, this ring in 10-karat gold is priced at **\$9.00**

#### L. U. NO. B-569, SAN DIEGO, CALIF.

Editor:

Taking up where we left off last month, we report that all defense work in this area is now paying the \$1.37½ wage.

Local government officials failed to live up to promises made various business managers so the B. T. C. arranged a series of conferences which came to a deadlock and Washington officials were appealed to when work was stopped on two navy housing projects for a day. Negotiations with Washington officials concluded with their recognition of the justice of our claim and work was resumed pending the disposition of the claim for retroactive pay.

The Kearney Mesa defense workers' housing project wage scale controversy was also negotiated and the increase granted. May 6 has been set as a deadline for a settlement of the retroactive pay clause.

Incidentally this job aroused considerable opposition among property owners and realty men with the result that the completion schedule was reduced from 32 to 16 houses a day, which released a large number of workers. These houses are sorely needed to relieve crowded conditions in unsanitary quarters for many defense workers who have been obliged to accept almost anything and pay high prices for it.

The first April meeting was an interesting one. Vice President Milne was with us with some cheering news of progress up and down the coast and doings at the San Francisco labor conference. Business Manager Ratcliff and Brother Syreen reported at length on the labor conference, also a vigorous round of applause by our members rewarded these Brothers for their reports. Among the high lights of these reports were the following: First, the coming I. B. E. W. convention; another, progress made in the matter of vacations with pay for other than salaried electrical workers steadily employed. (What a break for us wiremen if this is ever arranged!)

Milne stressed the inevitable let down when war and defense work is stopped and urged our members to prepare to offset the results by using some of our present good wages to advance our standing in the I. O. up to a year, a little defense measure of our own, that past experience tells us would be of inestimable value in maintaining our organization when that time comes.

We have a building committee busy working out ways and means to acquire a site and erect a building befitting our craft. More about that at a later date.

The educational committee reported progress in installing a well equipped laboratory where theory and practice can both be taught to electrical students.

Our membership has grown to nearly 600 and each meeting sees a sizable body of new members added to our ranks. We hope that they all realize what a great privilege this is when throughout most of the rest of the world it is being denied, and only the will of the dictators remains to determine what the fate of the workers will be. It is up to all older members to see that these new members become good union men to help keep labor's flame alight so that it can again spread to other lands when the present conflict ceases and sanity again prevails.

H. W. HUNEVEN,  
Press Secretary.

#### L. U. NO. 617, SAN MATEO, CALIF.

Editor:

The thirty-third annual banquet of Local No. 617 is only a memory now, but one that will remain in the thoughts of the members and their guests for a long time to come.

The beautiful Beresford Country Club was

the place where the banquet was held. The committee were very fortunate in securing this beautiful place as it is a private club and this is the first time that they have ever permitted anyone but their own members to have a party of any kind there.

The banquet was served in the large ball room where tables were set for over 300. A turkey dinner was served by a staff of waitresses from the Culinary Workers Union. The dinner was very fine and served in first class style—no waits between courses.

A union orchestra furnished music during the dinner and afterwards played for dancing. The dancing was in the two large dining rooms with the doors which make them into two rooms thrown open, making one large room.

Among the guests present were International Vice President J. Scott Milne and his wife. Brother Milne was called on to make a few remarks and his talk was one to be remembered as he spoke of things past and present, giving the members and friends some very good food for thought.

Among the guests of the local were Brother Ed. Stock, business agent of Local No. 332, of San Jose, and Mrs. Stock; Brother Charles Foehn, business agent of Local No. 6, of San Francisco, and Mrs. Foehn; Brother E. Henderson, president of San Mateo Building and Construction Trades Council, and Mrs. Henderson; A. Russell, chief of the county inspection department, and Mrs. Russell; Fred Peterson, county executive, and Mrs. Peterson; V. O. Davis, city electrical inspector; Brother Charles Tuneberg, who is the only member of Local No. 617 who is on his I. B. E. W. pension. Brother Tuneberg looks younger every year and we look forward to having him present at many more of our annual banquets and affairs.

All of these visitors were called on for a few remarks. Brother W. Pease, chairman of the committee, acted as master of ceremonies and called on President Al. Silva, who with a few well-chosen words welcomed the members and their guests. He was followed by Brother Crown, who also gave a short resume of the history of the local. The remaining charter members of the local were then introduced. They are Brother Paul Ferrea, Brother Al. Moore and Brother Harry Magee.

The committee, composed of Brother W. Pease, chairman, Brothers Frank Bouret, Joe Celotti, Vic Celotti, Frank Ottoboni and P. C. MacKay, worked more than two months to make this banquet a success and no place was found among the many places the committee went to see that could compare with the place they were fortunate enough to secure.

Among those we missed were Brother Amos Feely, international representative, who was in Seattle on business, and Lillian Firestone, secretary to Vice President Milne, who was ill. We hope they will be present next time.

All the members were well pleased with the party and all voted it a huge success.

P. C. MACKAY,  
Press Secretary.

#### L. U. NO. 632, ATLANTA, GA.

Editor:

Hello, everybody! Back again! The old saying is the more you read the less you know. I'm glad to know, Brothers, that there is a railroad local in Cleveland, Ohio. It is news to me for you never used to see a piece from that place in the old JOURNAL. In fact I was surprised to learn that a railroad actually passed through that town they call Cleveland. So you see reading the I. B. E. W. magazine gives food for thought and it is very, very enlightening. Now as to the press secretary, Mr. Bartlett, of L. U. No. 887, I wish you to know that the old Sentinel enjoyed that piece very much and I hope that

the next piece or pieces you write that you make it just a little more original and more modern. Your last piece sounded awfully long-drawn-out and miserably flat. Thanks.

Well, we want to welcome our new members and also we will have some work for them to do in this organization in a very short time. So take heed, Brothers, the work is not light in this emergency which calls for everyone to step along and lively at that. I wish to announce that another one of our good Brothers will receive a promotion on May 1 as assistant chief electrician, Atlanta, Ga., and that is Brother N. W. Sitton. We all are glad to see this Brother get this promotion, for if any one ever did start from scratch, and an uphill pull, Brother Sitton had it. It gives me great pleasure to write this to the JOURNAL for I know his friends in other locals are proud also and we hope that he will continue with his good work.

It seems at this writing that our two weeks vacation with pay has died with an acute attack of heart failure. You hear no more about it, and as for a raise in pay, I'm afraid if you were to mention that, you would be classed as a fifth columnist, especially by some of our self-satisfied members.

Well, I want all the locals to know that this local, especially, is not satisfied with the way things are run in our organization. There is lots of room for improvement from such stalemates as this two weeks vacation with pay business which has progressed to no conclusion whatever. It is a shame. The railroad mechanics should not be making less than \$1.25 per hour (minimum); they should have two weeks vacation with pay, and 20 days sick leave.

Gentlemen, if you had some conditions like these, then you would begin to step up into the class with your Brothers. The railroads are making millions. Are they going to "divvy up"? Are they going to offer you 10 per cent back in the way of a bonus?

THE SENTINEL,  
Press Secretary.

#### L. U. NO. 654, CHESTER, PA.

Editor:

There appeared in the April issue of the JOURNAL an article titled "Labor's Great Achievement in National Defense." This timely and important article tells the true story of organized labor's part in answering the government's call for a united front in support of the national defense program.

Despite anti-labor propaganda appearing in newspapers and magazines, the A. F. of L. has lived up to its promise to support President Roosevelt and his administration by actions, rather than verbal utterings, pro and con, that serve no purpose other than to confuse the minds of a great percentage of our citizens.

We are confident that the A. F. of L. leaders, backed by its millions of members, will continue the program of accomplishment regardless of obstacles thrown in our path. Such obstacles, however great and misleading, will only add to our determination to carry on to a successful finish any job we are called on to do.

We compliment Brother Marshall Leavitt, press secretary, L. U. No. B-124, Kansas City, Mo., on his letter in the April issue. Brother Leavitt writes in language clear to all, a story so true none can deny.

Brother E. L. Tozer, press secretary, L. U. No. 131, Kalamazoo, Mich., expresses the views of one who evidently is a student of honesty of purpose and confidence of both labor and capital. We agree with Brother Tozer that "The old order is gone."

After long years of struggle and strife, organized labor is on equal terms with capital in the eyes of our government. To maintain

this equality it is necessary for the rank and file to be guided by our international officers. More and more battles are being won in conferences; local police forces realize that clubbing workers who are within the law in their efforts to gain rights will no longer be tolerated; strike breakers and finks are passing out of the labor picture. Truly these are signs that a new order is shaping up and that the future will show a continuance of collective bargaining in its fullest sense.

L. U. No. 654 is enjoying a measure of prosperity created by the defense program. It appears that there will be work for all of our members for many months to come.

We wish it to be known that we are innocent in every respect for Don Smith's confinement in the "dog house." He shouldn't be lonely with Bert Chambers and Tony Coppola to keep him company.

Tom Gardner should lay off Bradley Bryant, due to Brad's sensitive nature.

Our entertainment committee deserves better support of their monthly after meeting affairs. We have always found these little get-togethers enjoyable and most economical.

J. A. DOUGHERTY,  
Press Secretary.

#### L. U. NO. 747, NEW HAVEN, CONN.

Editor:

At the last regular meeting of this local it was unanimously voted to make request that steps be taken to get a sizable and substantial raise in pay on a national basis.

I am sure you are already fully aware of the various reasons behind this request, nevertheless I will state some of them briefly.

I. The cost of living has already risen so that our present wage scale is inadequate, and the cost of living is continuing to rise rapidly.

II. The proposed boost in taxes on all wages earned will put our present wages far below any decent standard of living.

III. Other comparable industries are, and have been for some two years or more, paying a substantially higher wage than the railroads, particularly the utilities, most of whom are giving paid vacations and yearly bonuses.

J. S. PORTER,  
Recording Secretary.

#### L. U. NO. B-949, AUSTIN, MINN.

##### Minot Unit

Editor:

On the fifth day of April, 1941, Minot Branch, Local No. B-949, held its fourth anniversary meeting. A special program was arranged in its honor, including talks on union benefits. After the meeting a lunch and social time was enjoyed by all the members present.

The local is young but very active and has gone a long way toward promoting harmony and understanding between itself and the Northern States Power Co. It has 100 per cent membership, including 42 Class-A members and 40 Class-B members, and has been operating under a union shop contract for the past year.

The photograph was taken by Brother G. L. Davy, former chairman of the local.

On the picture, left to right: Back row—Ole R. Olson, Allen Mitchell, Francis M. Wolfe, Hugh Barden, Clarence Anderson, Lance McEown, Virgil Miller, Leroy Back, Stanley Bernston, Henry Westerlund, Chester Holub, Walter Neinow, Elmer Ruge, Ray Wetmur, Sherman Day (chairman).

Center row—Herbert Anderson (secretary), Elmer Lund, Robert Norton, Bernard Chaffin, Neil Stearns, Vernon Swiss, L. A. Hammer, Frances Brooks, Ida Rudbeck, John Carlsten, Lee Pickering, William Tourville.



Pretty girls and stalwart men are pulling together for union advance, as L. U. No. B-949's Minot unit celebrates its fourth anniversary.

Front row—Melvin Christianson, Gladys Rud, Betty Jane Haden, Zelma Feldman, Gladys Singmaster, Anthonola Mansen, Charlotte Young, Marianne Dippong, Rosalie Rosenberg, Mary B. Smith.

We of Local No. B-949 would appreciate having this picture and write-up in the JOURNAL.

S. E. BERNTSON,  
Press Secretary.

#### L. U. NO. B-1073, AMBRIDGE, PA. Editor:

Congratulations to International Representative A. R. Johnson and to the executive board of Local No. B-1073. They have just negotiated our new contract and it has turned out to be the best contract which we ever had, and a better contract than any of which we have ever heard.

The outstanding feature of this contract is a pension clause which states that any employee who reaches the age of 65 and desires to retire will be paid by the company a sum equal to the social security benefit to which he or she may be entitled. This is the first time that this company has ever paid any form of pension.

The contract also provides for six legal holidays a year, a 10 cents per hour increase for all employees, one week's vacation after four years service and a day for each additional year until a two weeks' vacation is secured; regular grievance machinery, job protection for draftees and a provision preventing strikes or lockouts.

As if this were not sufficient it was stipulated that the wage increase be effective from April 1, although our old contract did not expire until June 1. It was also provided that new employees be started at 80 per cent of the minimum wage and be raised to the minimum after only 45 days' service.

Our minimum rates now are 72½ cents for men and 62½ cents for women. It may truly be said that this contract is a credit to our executive board and to Mr. Johnson. It is also a tribute to W. C. Robinson, president of the National Electric Products Corp., that he was far-sighted enough to sign so liberal a contract without causing us to use undue force through stoppages of work in a time of national emergency.

This surely marks Mr. Robinson and the other company executives as being 100 per cent Americans and sets them apart from many other employers who place their per-

sonal greed above the welfare of their employees or the needs of their country.

We pause at this time to offer our personal condolences and those of the membership to our financial secretary, Sister Wojciechowski, whose mother passed away recently as the result of an unfortunate accident.

We read with interest the article by Brother Graham, of Local No. 912, of Cleveland, Ohio, in regard to the credit union which exists there. It is my personal hope that as soon as the business of nomination and election of officers in our local has been completed that we may be able to establish a credit union among some of our members. If you Brothers are interested let's hear from you, for the sooner we get started the sooner we will be able to help ourselves and defeat the loan sharks.

Next month we will be able to list the successful candidates in our forthcoming election. This year we vote for president, vice president, financial secretary, recording secretary, treasurer and three members for our executive board.

JOSEPH A. O'NEILL,  
Press Secretary.

#### L. U. NO. B-1189, TOLEDO, OHIO Editor:

Since the first of the year 55 new employees have been hired, 42 applications have been written, 13 are paid in full and 29 are part paid. Our secretary, Alvena Mintie, has turned in 29 applications. Brother Harold Ruby is the only member not an officer to secure an application.

President Snood conducts a class on parliamentary procedure from Roberts Rules of Order, Revised, at each meeting. Everyone should attend the meetings and gain this knowledge.

It will be a happy day when we can report "No one ill." On the sick list at present are: Sisters Dollie Van Fleet, Martha Probert, Lessie Welshan, Helen Lango, Helen Eddy and Annie Smith; and Brother Ellis Corum. L. U. No. B-1189 offers deepest sympathy to

the following members whom death has bereaved recently: Brother Walter Shape (mother), Sister Lessie Welshan (brother) and Sister Harriet Matuszak (mother).

Three new employees have been drafted and Brother Chester Nadolny has volunteered. He has been called to Columbus for examination. Ways and means are being determined to pay dues of members while they are serving their country.

Reports are rampant that a new contract will soon be started. Anyone having any suggestions please report to proper committee. They will welcome any aid.

As reported by Stooze:

Sister Eunice Little has just returned from a week's trip to the Smoky Mountains.

Harold Ruby and Ed Nowicki are looking forward to the fishing trip Birdie Waite has promised on his fishing schooner.

Brother Al Sankowski has decided not to plant any more marigolds. Last year they turned out to be tomatoes.

We wonder why the Airway Compressor has been shut down two weeks prior to the indoor game. Seems the Airway management figured it could make good use of all the wind Ollie's been blowing about his managerial ability.

After the machine shop maintained the Airway trophy for its superiority at indoor baseball for the past seven years, some certain fellow whose initials are O. G. has undertaken an urge to win it. But we of the machine shop issue a warning to a certain exponent, known throughout the city as "Baff Ball Cherry," to have each one of his fielders carry a whisk broom as we fear no indoor baseball will ever reach its destination as a whole. Anyone interested in watching these dire results: GAME, FRIDAY NIGHT, MAY 16, AT BEATTY FIELD.

Peeping Toms, beware! Don't go near the home of Brother Clarence Willard. He really gets his man and guards him well until the police arrive, even though he shivers from the cold himself. At least he says it was due to the cold.

A snake story is the latest thing in entertainment. Seems one Johnny Stagerman, of the plating room, has discovered that while a horse's hair left in water nine days will materialize into a snake, a human hair from anyone's head placed in a pail of water will materialize into a snake immediately. The gag was he would flip the water into the face of his victim, thus proving his point. No, he really wasn't the snake! All went well and he practiced his wiles on many of his shop mates until along came one Al Jankowski; right there the tables turned. He played the part until a hair from his head was placed in the pail of water, but the snake turned on Johnny and he was splashed by Al instead of vice versa.

Personal to the scribe of L. U. No. 245: Thanks, Mr. Dukeshire, for the lovely tribute in April number. I will have a hard time living up to that but will do my best and everyone does enjoy your writeups.

Thought for the month: Regardless of what it pertains to, idle talk can do more harm than good. Though sometimes things don't seem right, let's think before we say things to hurt others. There are times when silence is golden.

EVA C. SHAW,  
Press Secretary.

#### L. U. NO. B-1203, PROVIDENCE, R. I. Editor:

Hail, Local Union No. B-1203! We are introducing Local Union No. B-1203, employees of the American Insulated Wire Corporation of Providence, R. I., last in the line of electrical workers in the state to organize.



#### DIAMOND-SHAPED BUTTONS

To wear in your coat lapel, carry the emblem and insignia of the I. B. E. W. Gold faced and handsomely enameled. \$1.50

Local Union No. B-1203 began organizing October 15, 1940, with a small but formidable membership, gradually gaining impetus, until at the present time it boasts of an enrollment of well over 90 per cent.

Giving credit where credit is due, inasmuch as five or six were instrumental in beginning the local, there were other fellow workers who rallied enthusiastically to our support and helped us gain new members. They merit your friendship.

We are to have a hearing in Boston, Mass., on May 29 with the labor board and company officials on certification of the union, with the election to be held the following week.

Our demands are: A closed shop, a 10 cents an hour increase, and minimum wages raised to the standard which prevails in the other wire factories in the state; one week's vacation with pay. We feel justified in demanding these points, and will battle to the end to achieve our goal.

In closing, Local Union No. B-1203 asks for the wholehearted and friendly support of the JOURNAL and our innumerable sister locals, to enable us to realize our right to "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

POPKIN KREKORIAN,  
Press Secretary.

#### L. U. NO. 1215, WASHINGTON, D. C. Editor:

President Marcellus Beale of Local Union No. 1215, A. B. T. U., appointed a publicity committee at the May meeting consisting of Brothers Ralph Shultz, Lynwood McDonald, and Walter Brester, chairman. Brother Lawson Wimberly, of the International Office, and Paul Glynn, head of the publicity department of WJSV, "Columbia's Station for the Nation's Capital," are aiding the committee in publishing the news of the union. Their gracious cooperation has been deeply appreciated by the committee.

On Friday, May 23, a group of WJSV engineers, consisting of Robert Pilcher, Grandville Klink and Walter Brester, Announcer Lee Vickers and Production Man Barry Blake witnessed a major surgical operation performed by one of Washington's outstanding surgeons, Dr. Charles Stanley White, at the new Doctors' Hospital. The arrangements for seeing the operation were made by Patricia Claiborne, a medical artist, who has done considerable medical art work for Dr. White. The purpose of the observation was to get the atmosphere and sound effects of a real operation in order to set the climax scene of Doctor-Lawyer, a play for radio written by Paul Alexander and presented by the Little Theatre Group of Alexandria, Va., over WJSV. The observation of the skill of Dr. White and his assistants was a real thrill to the entire group and needless to say was very valuable to them in making their climax a great dramatic success.

On May 21, Bill Kriz, WJSV's transmitter supervisor, left for San Juan, Puerto Rico, where he will supervise the adjustment of WKAQ's transmitter. The 10 kw. transmitter had been used by WJSV prior to the completion of their new 50 kw. transmitting plant at Wheaton, Md. Bill will probably be away from his pet transmitter, WJSV, for about six weeks.

The WJSV offices and studios are being remodeled. WJSV now occupies the entire eighth floor of the Earle Bldg., in Washington, D. C. Tentative plans call for additional offices and two new studios on the eleventh floor, one of which will be a large auditorium type of studio. Clyde M. Hunt, WJSV's chief engineer, besides being busily occupied with his regular duties and supervising the remodeling work at WJSV, is really busy at home being a proud father of Clyde Middle-

ton Hunt, Jr., who was born on April 21, 1941. Clyde still maintains that when Junior cries that his output exceeds WJSV's 50,000 watts.

Brother Ed Laker has been reelected as national councilor for the Third Regional District of A. B. T. U. of I. B. E. W.

The employment committee, which was appointed at the March meeting and consists of Dick Whitman, chairman, Howard Stephan and Leonard Thomas, has kept Mr. Hunt, WJSV's chief engineer, informed with a list of those A. B. T. U.-I. B. E. W. engineers who are unemployed or who desire a change of employment. From this list Mr. Hunt has chosen three engineers who have recently joined the WJSV technical staff. These men are Ted Morris, from Chicago; William Betts, from Richmond, Va., and Albert Hardy, from Youngstown, Ohio. These men have proved very satisfactory both from a personal and technical standpoint. Brother Thomas has been transferred from the transmitter staff to the studio staff since Brother Betts has been employed at the transmitter.

The vacations at WJSV started early in March this year due to the fact that the Brothers voted for three weeks vacation in preference to two weeks with six holidays and also due to the enlarged operating staff. Brother Stephan led off the studio staff with a trip to Georgetown, Ky., and Cincinnati, Ohio. Brother Shultz, right on the heels of Brother Stephan, hesitated long enough in Washington while on vacation to marry Miss Helen Harper, the station manager's secretary, before heading toward Chicago and Colorado on his honeymoon. He and his newly-acquired bride stopped at Beckley, W. Va., to see the best man on their way back to Washington. Brother Seville spent his vacation in Pittsburgh, while Brother Brester made a flying trip in his scatterbolt Chev back to Cincinnati. Brother Geddes spent his vacation reducing his waistline by playing tennis and QRM-ing the airwaves with CQ's from his fleapower ham transmitter, W3COR. Brother Klink spent a few days in his home town, Philadelphia, while Brother Laker tried to entice the fish in Chesapeake Bay to get on his hook. Brother Pilcher spent one week of his vacation spreading gallons of paint on his home in Silver Spring, Md. Out at the transmitter the vacations started a little later with Brother Groom taking a trip to Texas. He was followed on the vacation list by Brother Holt who traveled in the other direction by going to the New England States.

Some A. B. T. U.-I. B. E. W. Brothers who have been visiting us here at WJSV have been Walter Thompson from WCAE in Pittsburgh, and Carl Lindberg from WKBN in Youngstown, Ohio. The Brothers here would like to have you A. B. T. U.-I. B. E. W. men stop in and see us when you are in Washington either on business or while on vacation. The welcome sign is always out.

WALTER A. BRESTER,  
Press Secretary.

#### L. U. NO. 1216, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN. Editor:

The investigation of the possibilities for a section of the Institute of Radio Engineers was instigated by L. U. No. 1216 recently and it is rapidly becoming a reality. Brother Culbertson was assigned to head a committee to further the interest in this direction. He contacted Dr. F. E. Terman, president of the I. R. E., who stopped in Minneapolis on his way to the Pacific Coast and was guest of honor at the Coffman Memorial Union at the University of Minnesota where the radio men of the Twin Cities tendered him a luncheon meeting. Dr. Terman provided sufficient in-

formation to permit the tentative organization of the section.

Brother Culbertson was called to military service in the Signal Corps, and his duties were taken up by President Collier who acted as temporary chairman.

Two subsequent meetings have since been held and a third has been scheduled for May 21. Sufficient applications for new members have been taken in and forwarded to the I. R. E. headquarters to assure the granting of the section charter. Permanent officers have been elected and the members of Local No. 1216 form a considerable part of the present membership.

L. U. No. 1216 is happy to have been instrumental in the formation of this I. R. E. section. The educational advantages to be derived from its existence are many, and although the I. R. E. is purely a technical society the advantages accruing to both organizations will most certainly make the effort expended very much worth while.

The radio men affiliated with Local No. B-292 up until April 1 have transferred to Local No. 1216. This arrangement puts all the broadcast technicians in Minneapolis and St. Paul radio stations in the same group. Local No. 292 has been very cooperative, and Brother Skeldon, of Local No. 292, has given the rather new Local No. 1216 much valuable help.

That the radio business is a young man's game is certainly evident from the number of our ranks who are being called to military service. L. U. No. 1216, with a total membership of something over 50 men, has already lost four men to the services. Since it is necessary that a considerable portion of any radio local be university graduates most of the men so far called to the colors hold reserve commissions and the Signal Corps, of course, gets all of these men. Several more of our ranks are potential service material and will be called up in a comparatively short time. Local No. 1216 desires to wish these men all the best of luck and let them know that we are always anxious to hear from them.

The above completes news of possible general interest from this local. We have a considerable number of amateur operators in the ranks of the membership here and a list of addresses and calls will shortly be forwarded for inclusion in the Fraternity of the Air.

GEORGE X. M. COLLIER,  
President.

#### OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES LISTED

(Continued from page 295)

|   | 1935           |               |       |       |
|---|----------------|---------------|-------|-------|
|   | Outside<br>Men | Inside<br>Men | Misc. | Total |
| Electrocution                             | 14             | 1             | —     | 15    |
| Falls (fractures,<br>breaks)              | 6              | 9             | —     | 15    |
| Burns (explosions,<br>etc.)               | 1              | 1             | —     | 2     |
| Miscellaneous<br>(drowning,<br>vehicular) | 1              | —             | —     | 1     |
| Tuberculosis                              | 2              | 16            | 1     | 19    |
| Pneumonia                                 | 8              | 33            | 5     | 46    |
| Total                                     |                |               |       | 98    |

The RESEARCH DEPARTMENT began this study in 1922 from records furnished by the Electrical Workers Benefit Association. They represent perhaps the most accurate listing of deaths in the trade anywhere procurable in the United States.

# IN MEMORIAM

## Ulmont Dewberry, L. U. No. B-1079 Initiated July 2, 1937

It is with sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. B-1079, record the passing of our Brother, Ulmont Dewberry, who passed away May 5, 1941; therefore be it

Resolved, That the members tender their sincere sympathy to the family of our Brother in this time of their great sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our meeting, a copy be sent to his bereaved family, a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication, and our charter be draped for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That the members stand in silence for a period of one minute as a tribute to his memory.

H. J. HARRIMAN,

Detroit, Mich. Secretary

## Martin D. Goodlander, L. U. No. B-9 Initiated August 6, 1918

Whereas we, his fellow trades union members, who mourn the loss of Brother Goodlander, both as a friend and a loyal member of Local Union No. B-9 wish to express our deep sympathy to the members of his family.

Whereas he was an honest worker and rendered full equivalent for all he received; his service was generous and noble and we, the members of this local union, leave on record this tribute of our respect.

His ambition was the fulfillment of the aims of the leaders of this organization and he devoted his life to setting forth its demands.

WILLIAM PARKER,  
RALPH BREHMAN,  
HARRY SLATER,

Chicago, Ill. Committee

## Thomas McFarland, L. U. No. B-9 Initiated March 25, 1941

Whereas it is with the deepest regret that Local Union No. B-9 records an expression of its feeling of profound sorrow on the occasion of the death of Brother Thomas McFarland, which occurred on April 13, 1941.

Impressive of its suggestiveness to our members, who seek enduring ways of serving their fellowmen, was Brother McFarland's exceptional accomplishment.

He was unwaveringly devoted to the interests of our organization and his loyalty and appreciation contributed greatly to the pleasure and satisfaction of the members of our local union.

We, in recording this evidence of our appreciation of the personal qualities and loyalty of Brother McFarland, desire to extend to his family our sympathy in the loss which they have sustained.

JOHN LAMPING,  
WILLIAM STOKES,  
HARRY SLATER,

Chicago, Ill. Committee

## Oscar Strauss, L. U. No. 494 Initiated January 23, 1903

Whereas Almighty God, in His wisdom, has taken from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, Oscar Strauss; and

Whereas Local Union No. 494 has lost by the sudden death of Brother Strauss a true and loyal member; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. 494 hereby expresses its appreciation of his services to our cause and our sorrow in the knowledge of his passing; and be it further

Resolved, That the membership extend its sympathy to the family of our late Brother Strauss in their time of great sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother, a copy be spread upon our minutes of our local union and a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication.

ARTHUR C. SCHROEDER,  
GEORGE KAISER,  
THEO. LA CHAPPELLE,  
GEORGE SPATH, JR.,  
JOHN BERST,  
EMIL BROETLER,

Milwaukee, Wis. Committee

## Omer E. Shires, L. U. No. B-220 Initiated February 12, 1940

It is with sincere feeling of sorrow that we record the passing of our Brother Omer E. Shires, who died May 1, 1941; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sympathy in this hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days and that a copy of these resolutions be spread on our minutes, and a copy sent to the official Journal for publication, and a copy sent to his family.

ROGER L. BERRY,  
BENTON O. HARMON,  
PAUL D. MORRIS,

Ronceverte, W. Va. Committee

## John Otto Lee, L. U. No. B-965 Initiated November 8, 1937

It is with a deep feeling of sadness that the members of Local Union No. B-965 record the passing of our Brother, John Otto Lee, who passed away on April 12, 1941; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend our heartfelt sympathy to his family; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother, a copy sent to our official Journal and a copy be spread upon the minutes of our lodge.

H. A. HARPOLD,

Beaver Dam, Wis. Financial Secretary

## Otto Peterson, L. U. No. 886 Initiated August 15, 1936

Whereas the Almighty God, in His wisdom, has taken from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, Otto Peterson; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincerest sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread on our minutes and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication.

EMIL BAEYEN,

Minneapolis, Minn. Secretary

## James W. Watson, L. U. No. B-244 Initiated August 12, 1940

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we record the death of our esteemed and worthy Brother, James W. Watson; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his relatives our heartfelt sympathy in this hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy spread upon the minutes of Local Union No. B-244, and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication.

HARRY SQUIRES,  
ERNIE KRENK,  
GEORGE YOUNG,

Lincoln, Nebr. Committee

## Gerhard Brever, L. U. No. 494 Initiated November 22, 1934

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 494, record the death of our esteemed and worthy Brother, Gerhard Brever; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Local Union No. 494, pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his relatives our heartfelt sympathy in this hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That the members stand in silence for a period of one minute as a mark of respect to him; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication.

ARTHUR C. SCHROEDER,  
GEORGE KAISER,  
THEO. LA CHAPPELLE,  
GEORGE SPATH, JR.,  
JOHN BERST,  
EMIL BROETLER,

Milwaukee, Wis. Committee

## Charles Frayser, L. U. No. 26 Initiated April 6, 1901

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has seen fit to take from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, Charles Frayser; and

Whereas in the death of Brother Frayser Local Union No. 26 has lost a faithful member; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, and a copy be entered into the minutes of the local union, and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers Journal for publication.

C. F. PRELLER,

Washington, D. C. Business Manager

## Frank Zeilinski, L. U. No. B-39 Initiated February 24, 1925

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has seen fit to call from us a worthy Brother, Frank Zeilinski; and

Whereas it is our desire to pay just tribute to his memory and honor him for his strength of purpose and his conscientious ideas of fair dealing with this local and his fellow man; therefore be it

Resolved, That we express as best we can to his wife and daughter our heartfelt sympathy in the loss which has been theirs and ours, and be it further

Resolved, That in respect to his memory our charter be draped for a period of 30 days, and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to his wife and daughter, a copy spread on our minutes, and a copy sent to our official Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That in lawful assembly we stand for one minute in silence in fitting tribute to his memory.

H. J. SUTHERLAND,  
C. SICKMAN,  
E. F. McMANENRY,

Cleveland, Ohio. Committee

## Henry C. Ringenberger, L. U. No. 1224 Initiated November 24, 1939

Henry C. Ringenberger was initiated November 24, 1939, in the Cincinnati subdivisional unit, fifth district, of the Associated Broadcast Technicians Unit, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

It is with a sincere feeling of sorrow that we, the members of Local Union No. 1224, record the passing of our late Brother Ringenberger; therefore be it

Resolved, That we drape our charter for 30 days in tribute to his memory and extend our sympathy to his family; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on our minutes and a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication.

G. MAX KIMBREL,

Cincinnati, Ohio. Recording Secretary

## Lester Kofoed, L. U. No. B-57 Initiated October 3, 1938

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. B-57, mourn the passing of Brother Lester Kofoed; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our most heartfelt sympathy and regret; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread on the minutes and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for 30 days in his memory.

F. H. GRILLS,  
PETER D. LAWSON,  
WESLEY BUIST,

Salt Lake City, Utah. Committee

## Walter Baldwin, L. U. No. B-2 Initiated August 2, 1918

It is with sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. B-2, record the passing of our Brother, Walter Baldwin; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by standing in silence for one minute; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the official Journal for publication.

AUG "TIM" HARSTICK,  
HARRY KIRKENDALL,  
JOE MURPHY,

St. Louis, Mo. Committee

**Melvin K. Beaty, L. U. No. B-418**  
Reinitiated December 3, 1940

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God to take from our midst Brother Melvin K. Beaty, on April 20, 1941; and

Whereas Local Union No. B-418 mourns the loss of a true and loyal member; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend to his loved ones our heartfelt sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days, and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family, a copy spread on the minutes of this meeting, and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers Journal for publication.

CHARLES P. CRAWFORD,  
W. P. SHIGLEY,  
D. W. LADD,

Pasadena, Calif.

Committee

**James Reginald Tregeagle, L. U. No. B-354**  
Initiated July 31, 1918

It is with a sincere feeling of sadness and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. B-354, record the untimely passing of our true and loyal Brother, James Reginald Tregeagle, who was called from us on May 8, 1941; and

Whereas it is our desire to express our grief to his family and friends and to extend to them our sympathy and understanding; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our meeting, a copy be sent to the family, and a copy be sent to our Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of 30 days as a tribute to his memory.

JAMES PEFFERS,  
C. E. MOULTON,  
F. E. WEIDNER,

Salt Lake City, Utah.

Committee

**John M. Johnson, L. U. No. B-2**  
Initiated June 15, 1934

With a sincere feeling of sorrow and regret we, the members of Local Union No. B-2, pay our last tribute of respect to the memory of Brother John M. Johnson.

Resolved, That we, as a body, in meeting assembled, stand in silence for one minute as a tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to our official Journal for publication, and that our charter be draped for 30 days.

JOE WHITTAKER,  
RALPH SNELLING,  
MAX KRAFT,

St. Louis, Mo.

Committee

**Peter Brennan, L. U. No. 110**  
Reinitiated October 1, 1918

With a sincere feeling of sorrow and regret we, the members of Local Union No. 110, record the death, May 21, 1941, of our departed friend and Brother, Peter Brennan.

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family and friends our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread on our minutes and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That the members stand in silence for a period of one minute as a tribute to his memory.

LAWRENCE DUFFY,  
GEORGE DEMPSEY,  
JOHN HOY,  
HARRY TALBOT,

St. Paul, Minn.

Committee

**Frank C. Burford, L. U. No. 113**  
Initiated October 17, 1900

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 113, mourn the passing of Brother Frank C. Burford; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our most heartfelt sympathy and regret; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread on the minutes and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days in his memory.

HARRY SCHRADER,  
E. E. NORMAN,  
H. E. JONES,

Colorado Springs, Colo.

Committee

**Edward O'Keefe, L. U. No. B-2**  
Reinitiated December 16, 1915

It is with regret and sorrow in our hearts that we, the members and pensioners of Local Union No. B-2, announce the death of our beloved Brother Edward O'Keefe. Much as we regret his passing, when the call comes we must bow to the will of God.

In paying respect to our late Brother may we state that he was honest and outspoken in all of his dealings with his fellow man. His love for his mother and brothers and fellow members will be cherished forever. He lived a life that has no regrets; therefore be it

Resolved, That we stand in silence for one minute to his memory, that names of all pensioners of Local Union No. B-2 be signed to this resolution, and that a copy of this resolution be sent to the official Journal for publication, and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

FRANK "DAD" HICKMAN,  
JAMES HUTSON,  
WILLIAM E. LANTZ,  
JAKE HENSE,  
MICHEL J. LEAHY,  
FRANK MITCHELL,

St. Louis, Mo. Pensioners of L. U. No. B-2

**Martin M. O'Connors, L. U. No. B-23**  
Initiated March 30, 1937

With a sincere feeling of sorrow and regret, we, the members of Local Union No. B-23, record the death, May 20, 1941, of our departed friend and Brother, Martin M. O'Connors.

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family and friends our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread on our minutes, and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication, and be it further

Resolved, That the members stand in silence for a period of one minute as a tribute to his memory.

ELMER HENRIKSEN,  
F. G. MURPHY,  
GEORGE BARE,

St. Paul, Minn.

Committee

**Robert Henry Lytle, L. U. No. 143**  
Reinitiated September 27, 1937

It is with deep regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 143, record the passing of our late Brother, Robert Henry Lytle.

Whereas it is our desire to express our grief to the loved ones and friends left behind, and extend to them our sympathy and understanding; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our meeting, a copy sent to the official Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

Harrisburg, Pa.

Executive Board

**Cecil Snyder, L. U. No. B-258**  
Initiated August 7, 1940

It is with a deep feeling of sadness that we are called upon to pay the last respect to our departed Brother, Cecil Snyder; and

Whereas in the death of our Brother Local Union No. B-258 realizes it has lost one of the true and devoted members; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members, stand in silence for a period of one minute as a mark of respect to him; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes, and the charter be draped for a period of 30 days, and a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication.

E. E. JOHNSTON,  
C. G. ANDERSON,

Troy, Ohio.

Committee

**Raymond J. McDonald, L. U. No. B-160**  
Initiated February 17, 1937

With a sincere feeling of sorrow and regret, we, the members of Local Union No. B-160, record the death, May 17, 1941, of our departed friend and Brother, Raymond J. McDonald.

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family and friends our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread on our minutes, and a copy sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That the members stand in silence for a period of one minute as a tribute to his memory.

Minneapolis, Minn.

G. P. PHILLIPS,  
Press Secretary.

**DEATH CLAIMS PAID FROM MAY 1, TO MAY 31, 1941**

| L.U.  | Name                  | Amount     |
|-------|-----------------------|------------|
| 236   | E. C. Cate            | \$1,000.00 |
| 5     | Christ Cleary         | 1,000.00   |
| I. O. | Oscar E. Moberg       | 825.00     |
| I. O. | Floyd M. Combs        | 1,000.00   |
| I. O. | Frank C. Burford      | 1,000.00   |
| 3     | Ralph L. Roosa        | 650.00     |
| I. O. | Joshua L. Doty        | 1,000.00   |
| 817   | M. Sullivan           | 650.00     |
| I. O. | William H. Maryott    | 1,000.00   |
| 666   | A. Onesty             | 475.00     |
| I. O. | A. E. O'Neil          | 1,000.00   |
| 474   | C. L. Walker          | 300.00     |
| I. O. | Paul Heinze           | 1,000.00   |
| 177   | H. G. Morgan          | 1,000.00   |
| 3     | D. C. Sweeney         | 1,000.00   |
| 494   | Gerhard Brever        | 1,000.00   |
| 864   | Charles P. Mortimer   | 1,000.00   |
| 2     | John M. Johnson       | 1,000.00   |
| 9     | Martin D. Goodlander  | 1,000.00   |
| I. O. | L. D. Black           | 1,000.00   |
| 134   | John Thorne           | 1,000.00   |
| 134   | Harold W. Nichols     | 825.00     |
| I. O. | Frederick John Bonner | 1,000.00   |
| 202   | Henry Obe Embree      | 1,000.00   |
| 52    | Charles L. Haviland   | 1,000.00   |
| 716   | Percy Green Zimmerman | 650.00     |
| I. O. | John J. Goeller       | 1,000.00   |
| 104   | Ronald MacDonald      | 1,000.00   |
| 702   | Frank Christmas       | 650.00     |
| I. O. | Herman Bloss          | 1,000.00   |
| 77    | Robert J. Gralapp     | 300.00     |
| 77    | Wallace Campbell      | 1,000.00   |
| 3     | Samuel J. Belin       | 1,000.00   |
| 214   | Hugh D. Scott         | 1,000.00   |
| 180   | Gerald J. Sheehan     | 825.00     |
| 245   | Robert J. Winters     | 1,000.00   |
| 26    | Charles D. Frayser    | 1,000.00   |
| 110   | P. Brennan            | 1,000.00   |
| 354   | J. P. Tregeagle       | 1,000.00   |
| 412   | Charles J. Place      | 475.00     |
| 134   | Edw. F. Falkenberg    | 1,000.00   |
| 40    | John Albert Nordgren  | 150.00     |
| I. O. | Angus MacDonald       | 150.00     |
| I. O. | B. R. Kimmell         | 150.00     |
| 886   | Otto Peterson         | 150.00     |
| 506   | Albert Benjamin, Sr.  | 150.00     |
| 23    | Martin O'Connors      | 150.00     |

\$36,625.00

**FIRES OF ELECTRICAL ORIGIN ON INCREASE**

(Continued from page 293)

static is generated by the slight slipping of the belt on the pulley has been disproved by substituting a loose pulley for one which is carrying a load. Under these conditions, although there is no slip between the belt and the pulley, as much static will be generated as with a pulley carrying a load."

The National Fire Protection Association formerly met in Toronto at the Royal York Hotel just 10 years prior to the 1941 meeting. The Canadian fire marshals meet separately and carry on their work through the present association. Ernest Ingles, vice president of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, sits upon the Standards Board of the Canadian Fire Association. This board is similar to the Electrical Committee in the United States.

## Cooperating Manufacturers

Gratifying response to idea of unity and cooperation in the electrical industry is revealed. New manufacturers are being added to the list.

The following are new:

ROYAL FLUORESCENT CO., Trenton, N. J.  
TRAV-LER KARENOLA RADIO & TELEVISION CORP., 1036 West Van Buren St., Chicago, Ill.

THE COMPLETE LIST IS AS FOLLOWS:

### Complete List

#### CONDUIT AND FITTINGS

|   |   |  |
|---|---|--|
| ARROW CONDUIT & FITTINGS CORP., 790 Wythe Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. | GARLAND MFG. CO., 3003 Grant Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.             | SIMPLET ELECTRIC CO., 123 N. Sangamon St., Chicago, Ill. |
| BRIDGEPORT SWITCH CO., Bridgeport, Conn.                        | HOPE ELECTRICAL PRODUCTS CO., 353 Boyden Ave., Maplewood, N. J. | STEEL CITY ELECTRIC CO., Pittsburgh, Pa.                 |
| COHOES ROLLING MILL CO., Cohoes, N. Y.                          | NATIONAL ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CORP., Ambridge, Pa.                 | STEELDUCT CO., Youngstown, Ohio.                         |
| CONDUIT FITTINGS CORP., 6400 W. 66th St., Chicago, Ill.         | NATIONAL ENAMELING & MFG. CO., Etna, Pa.                        | THOMAS & BETTS CO., 36 Butler St., Elizabeth, N. J.      |
| ENAMELED METALS CO., Etna, Pa.                                  |   | WIESMANN FITTING CO., Ambridge, Pa.                      |
|   |   | WIREMOLD COMPANY, Hartford, Conn.                        |

#### SWITCHBOARDS, PANEL BOARDS AND ENCLOSED SWITCHES

|  |  |   |
|--|--|---|
| ADAM ELECTRIC CO., FRANK, St. Louis, Mo.                               | EMPIRE SWITCHBOARD CO., 810 4th Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.                        | METROPOLITAN ELECTRIC MFG. CO., 22-48 Steinway St., Astoria, L. I., N. Y. |
| AMERICAN ELECTRIC SWITCH CORP., Minerva, Ohio.                         | ERICKSON, REUBEN A., 3645 Elston Ave., Chicago, Ill.                         | PENN ELECTRICAL COMPANY, Irwin, Pa.                                       |
| AUTOMATIC SWITCH CO., 41 E. 11th St., New York City.                   | FEDERAL ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CO., 50 Paris St., Newark, N. J.                   | PENN ELECTRIC SWITCH CO., Goshen, Ind.                                    |
| BRENK ELECTRIC CO., 549 Fulton St., Chicago, Ill.                      | FRIEDMAN CO., I. T., 53 Mercer St., New York City.                           | PENN PANEL AND BOX CO., Philadelphia, Pa.                                 |
| BULLDOG ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CO., 7610 Joseph Campau Ave., Detroit, Mich. | GERTHOLD ELECTRIC CO., GUS, 17 N. Des Plaines St., Chicago, Ill.             | PETERSON & CO., C. J., 725 W. Fulton St., Chicago, Ill.                   |
| CHICAGO SWITCHBOARD MFG. CO., 426 S. Clinton St., Chicago, Ill.        | GILLESPIE EQUIPMENT CORP., 27-01 Bridge Plaza North, Long Island City, N. Y. | POWERLITE COMPANY, 4145-51 East 79th St., Cleveland, Ohio.                |
| CLEVELAND SWITCHBOARD COMPANY, Cleveland, Ohio.                        | HUB ELECTRIC CORP., 2219-29 West Grand Ave., Chicago, Ill.                   | PRINGLE ELECTRICAL MFG. CO., THE, 1906-12 N. 6th St., Philadelphia, Pa.   |
| COLE ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CO., 4300 Crescent St., Long Island City, N. Y. | LAGANKE ELECTRIC COMPANY, Cleveland, Ohio.                                   | ROYAL SWITCHBOARD CO., 460 Driggs Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.                   |
| COMMERCIAL CONTROL & DEVICE CORP., 45 Roebling St., Brooklyn, N. Y.    | LEONARD ELECTRIC COMPANY, Cleveland, Ohio.                                   | STANDARD SWITCHBOARD CO., 134 Noll St., Brooklyn, N. Y.                   |
| CREGIER ELECTRIC MFG. CO., 609 W. Lake St., Chicago, Ill.              | LEXINGTON ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CO., 17 E. 40th St., New York City.              | SWITCHBOARD APPARATUS CO., 2305 W. Erie St., Chicago, Ill.                |
| ELECTRIC SERVICE CONTROL, INC., "ESCO," Newark, N. J.                  | MAJOR EQUIPMENT CO., 4603 Fullerton Ave., Chicago, Ill.                      | WADSWORTH ELECTRIC MFG. CO., INC., Covington, Ky.                         |
| ELECTRIC STEEL BOX & MFG. CO., 500 S. Throop St., Chicago, Ill.        | MANYPENNY, J. P., Philadelphia, Pa.  | WURDACK ELECTRIC MFG. CO., WIL-LIAM, St. Louis, Mo.                       |
|  | MARQUETTE ELECTRIC CO., 371 N. Des Plaines St., Chicago, Ill.                |   |

#### ELECTRIC SIGNAL APPARATUS, TELEPHONES AND TELEPHONE SUPPLIES

|  |  |   |
|--|--|---|
| ACME FIRE ALARM CO., 36 West 15th St., New York City.                  | AUTOMATIC ELECTRIC CO., 1001 W. Van Buren St., Chicago, Ill. | MILLION RADIO AND TELEVISION LABORATORIES, 685 West Ohio St., Chicago, Ill. |
| AUTH ELECTRICAL SPECIALTY CO., INC., 422 East 53rd St., New York City. | LOEFFLER, INC., L. J., 351-3 West 41st St., New York City.   | STANLEY & PATTERSON, INC., 150 Varick St., New York City.                   |

#### OUTLET BOXES

|  |  |  |
|--|--|--|
| ARROW CONDUIT & FITTINGS CORP., 790 Wythe Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.  | JEFFERSON ELECTRIC CO., Bellwood, Ill.                                 | STANDARD ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO., 223 N. 13th St., Philadelphia, Pa. |
| BELMONT METAL PRODUCTS CO., Philadelphia, Pa.                    | KNIGHT ELECTRICAL PRODUCTS CO., 1357-61 Atlantic Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. | STEEL CITY ELECTRIC CO., Pittsburgh, Pa.                         |
| ELECTRICAL REQUIREMENTS CO., 2210 N. 28th St., Philadelphia, Pa. | NATIONAL ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CORP., Ambridge, Pa.                        | UNION INSULATING CO., Parkersburg, W. Va.                        |
| HOPE ELECTRICAL PRODUCTS CO., 353 Boyden Ave., Maplewood, N. J.  | PENN PANEL AND BOX CO., Philadelphia, Pa.                              |  |

## WIRE, CABLE AND CONDUIT

ACORN INSULATED WIRE CO., 225 King St., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 AMERICAN METAL MOULDING CO., 146 Coit St., Irvington, N. J.  
 ANACONDA WIRE & CABLE CO., Hastings-on-the-Hudson, N. Y.  
 ANACONDA WIRE & CABLE CO., Marion, Ind.  
 ANACONDA WIRE & CABLE CO., Pawtucket, R. I.  
 CIRCLE WIRE & CABLE CORP., 5500 Maspeth Ave., Maspeth, L. I., N. Y.  
 COLLYER INSULATED WIRE CO., Pawtucket and Central Falls, R. I.  
 COLUMBIA CABLE & ELECTRIC CO., 45-45 30th Place, Long Island City, N. Y.

CRESCENT INSULATED WIRE & CABLE CO., Trenton, N. J.  
 EASTERN INSULATED WIRE & CABLE CO., Conshohocken, Pa.  
 EASTERN TUBE & TOOL CO., 594 Johnson Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 GENERAL CABLE CORPORATION, Bayonne, N. J.  
 GENERAL CABLE CORPORATION, Pawtucket, R. I.  
 GENERAL CABLE CORPORATION, Perth Amboy, N. J.  
 GREENLY LAMP & SHADE CO., 12 West 27th St., New York City.  
 HABIRSHAW CABLE & WIRE CO., Yonkers, N. Y.

HAZARD INSULATED WIRE WORKS, DIVISION OF THE OKONITE COMPANY, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.  
 MISSOURI ART METAL COMPANY, 1408 N. Broadway, St. Louis, Mo.  
 NATIONAL ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CORP., Ambridge, Pa.  
 PARANITE WIRE & CABLE CORPORATION, Jonesboro, Ind.  
 PHOENIX LAMP & SHADE CO., 876 Broadway, New York City.  
 PROVIDENCE INSULATED WIRE CO., INC., 58 Waldo St., Providence, R. I.  
 WALKER BROTHERS, Conshohocken, Pa.

## LIGHTING FIXTURES AND LIGHTING EQUIPMENT

ACME LAMP & FIXTURE WORKS, INC., 497 E. Houston St., New York City.  
 AINSWORTH, GEORGE, 239 E. 44th St., New York City.  
 ALLIED CRAFTS CO., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 A-RAY MANUFACTURING AND SUPPLY CORP., 3107 Pine St., St. Louis, Mo.  
 ARTCRAFT MFG. CO., INC., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 B. & B. NEON DISPLAY CO., 372 Broome St., New York City.  
 BALDINGER & SONS, INC., LOUIS, 59 Harrison Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 BELL, B. B., 2307 W. 7th St., Los Angeles, Calif.  
 BELLOVIN LAMP WORKS, 413 West Broadway, New York City.  
 BELMUTH MFG. CORP., 116 Troutman St., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 BELSON MFG. CO., 800 South Ada St., Chicago, Ill.  
 BENSON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Kansas City, Mo.  
 BERANEK-ERWIN CO., 2705 W. Pico, Los Angeles, Calif.  
 BLACK & BOYD MFG. CO., INC., 131 Middleton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 BRASSNER LTG. MFG. CO., INC., 138 Mulberry St., New York City.  
 BRIGHTLIGHT REFLECTOR CO., INC., 1027 Metropolitan Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 BUTLER-KOHAUS, INC., 2328 Olive St., St. Louis, Mo.  
 BUTT-SHORE LTG. FIXTURE CO., INC., 224 Centre St., New York City.  
 CAESAR MFG. CO., 480 Lexington Ave., New York City.  
 CALDWELL & CO., INC., EDW. F., 105 Vandever St., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 CASSIDY CO., INC., 36th St. & 43rd Ave., Long Island City, N. Y.  
 CENTRE LTG. FIX. MFG. CO., 97 E. Houston St., New York City.  
 CHATHAM METAL SPIN. & STAMP CO., 134 Mott St., New York City.  
 CITY METAL SPIN. & STAMP CO., 257 W. 17th St., New York City.  
 CLINTON METAL MFG. CO., 49 Elizabeth St., New York City.  
 CLOUGH CO., ARTHUR, 509 N. Robertson Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.  
 COKER SCORE CAST, 3872 S. Western Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.  
 COLE CO., INC., C. W., 320 E. 12th St., Los Angeles, Calif.  
 COLUMBIA LTG. FIX. CO., 102 Wooster St., New York City.  
 COMMERCIAL REFLECTOR CO., 3109 Maple Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.  
 CORONA ART STUDIOS, 104-24 43rd St., Corona, L. I.  
 CORONA CORP., 346 Claremont Ave., Jersey City, N. J.  
 DAY-BRITE REFLECTOR CO., 5401 Bulwer St., St. Louis, Mo.  
 EFCOLITE CORP., 27 Breunig Ave., Trenton, N. J.  
 ELLIOTT FIXTURE CO., 6729 Santa Monica Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.  
 ELTEE MFG. CO., 182 Grand St., New York City.  
 ENDER MFG. CO., 260 West St., New York City.  
 FINVER, IRVING, 204 E. 27th St., New York City.  
 FRANKFORD LTG. FIXTURE MFRS., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 FRANK CORP.—STERLING BRONZE, 23-10 Bridge Plaza S., Long Island City, N. Y.  
 GEZELSCHAP & SONS, Milwaukee, Wis.

GLOBE LTG. FIX. MFG. CO., 397 7th Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 GOLDBERG, JACK, 55 Chrystie St., New York City.  
 GOTHAM LTG. FIX. CO., INC., 26 E. 13th St., New York City.  
 GRAND RAPIDS STORE EQUIPMENT CO., 1340 Monroe Ave., N. W., Grand Rapids, Mich.  
 GROSS CHANDELIER CO., 2036 Delmar St., St. Louis, Mo.  
 GRUBER BROS., 72 Spring St., New York City.  
 HALCOLITE CO., INC., 68 34th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 HARVEY MANUFACTURING CO., FORD, 1206 Long Beach Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.  
 HOFFMAN DRYER CO., LTD., 214 E. 34th St., New York City.  
 HORLBECK METAL CRAFTS, INC., 420 Kerrigan Ave., Union City, N. J.  
 HOLLYWOOD FIXTURE CO., 622 N. Western Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.  
 HUB ELECTRIC CORP., 2219-29 West Grand Ave., Chicago, Ill.  
 HUDSON LTG. FIX. CO., INC., 180 Grand St., New York City.  
 HY-LITE CORP., 45 L St., Boston, Mass.  
 INDUSTRIAL DAY-LITE CORP., St. Louis, Mo.  
 JAEHNIG LIGHTING FIXTURE CO., INC., 221-223 13th Ave., Newark, N. J.  
 KENT METAL MFG. CO., 490 Johnson Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 KLEMM REFLECTOR CO., 132 N. 5th St., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 KLEGL BROS., 321 W. 50th St., New York City.  
 KUPFERBERG LTG. FIX. CO., 131 Bowery, New York City.  
 LEADER LAMP CO., 79 Crosby St., New York City.  
 LEVOLITE CO., INC., 176 Grand St., New York City.  
 LIGHT CONTROL CO., 1099 W. 35th St., Los Angeles, Calif.  
 LIGHTING STUDIOS, INC., 6 Atlantic St., Newark, N. J.  
 LIGHTOLIER CO., 11 E. 36th St., New York City.  
 LINCOLN MANUFACTURING CO., 2630 Erskine St., Detroit, Mich.  
 LITECONTROL CORP., 104 Hanover St., Boston, Mass.  
 LOUMAC MFG. CO., 105 Wooster St., New York City.  
 LUMINAIRE CO., THE, 2206 W. 7th St., Los Angeles, Calif.  
 MAJESTIC METAL SPIN. & STAMP CO., 61 Navy St., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 MARINE METAL SPINNING CO., 1950 W. Adams Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.  
 MARTIN-GIBSON LIGHT & TILE CORP., Detroit, Mich.  
 MELOLITE CORP., 104-14 S. 4th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 METAL CRAFT STUDIO, 623 Bloomfield Ave., Bloomfield, N. J.  
 METALLIC ARTS CO., 80 State St., Cambridge, Mass.  
 METROLITE MFG. CO., 655 E. Fordham Rd., Bronx, N. Y.  
 MISSOURI ART METAL COMPANY, 1408 N. Broadway, St. Louis, Mo.  
 MOE-BRIDGES, and the ELECTRIC SPRAYIT CO., 1415 Illinois Ave., Sheboygan, Wis.  
 MOE BROTHERS MFG. CO., Fort Atkinson, Wis.  
 MURLIN MFG. CO., INC., 54th St. and Paschall Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.

NATIONAL FLUORESCENT CORP., 169 Wooster St., New York City.  
 NELSON TOMBACHER CO., INC., 224 Centre St., New York City.  
 OLESEN, OTTO K., 1560 Vine St., Hollywood, Calif.  
 ORANGE LIGHTING FIXTURE CO., 69 Hoyt St., Newark, N. J.  
 PEERLESS ELEC. MDSE. CO., 138 Bowery, New York City.  
 PEERLESS LAMP WORKS, 600 Broadway, Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 PERLA, INC., HERMAN, 176 Worth St., New York City.  
 PETTINGELL-ANDREWS CO., 378 Stuart St., Boston, Mass.  
 PICKWICK METALCRAFT CORP., 489 Broome St., New York City.  
 PITTSBURGH REFLECTOR CO., Pittsburgh, Pa.  
 PURITAN LTG. FIX. CO., 23 Boerum St., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 QUALITY BENT GLASS CORP., 55 Chrystie St., New York City.  
 R & R LTG., PROD., INC., 217 Centre St., New York City.  
 RADIANT LAMP CORP., 260-78 Sherman Ave., Newark, N. J.  
 RADIANT LTG. FIX. CO., 95 Morton St., New York City.  
 RAMBUSCH DECORATING CO., 332 E. 48th St., New York City.  
 RICHMAN LIGHTING CO., 96 Prince St., New York City.  
 RICHTER METALCRAFT CORP., 129 Grand St., New York City.  
 ROYAL FLUORESCENT CO., Trenton, N. J.  
 RUBY LAMP MFG. CO., 430 W. 14th St., New York City.  
 SCHAFFER CO., MAX, Stagg & Morgan Aves., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 SIMES CO., INC., 22 W. 15th St., New York City.  
 SMOOT-HOLMAN CO., 320 N. Inglewood Ave., Inglewood, Calif.  
 SOLAR LIGHTING FIXTURE CO., 444 N. Western Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.  
 SPEAR LTG. FIX. CO., 61 Clymer St., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 SPILLITE, INC., New Brunswick, N. J.  
 STAR LTG. FIX. CO., INC., 67 Spring St., New York City.  
 STEINMETZ MFG. CO., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 STERLART FIXTURE CO., INC., 476 Broome St., New York City.  
 STRICKLEY-STEIN-GERARD, 2404 W. 7th St., Los Angeles, Calif.  
 SUNLIGHT REFLECTOR CO., INC., 226 Pacific St., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 SUPERIOR FLUORESCENT LTG. CORP., 1148 Utica Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 TRIANGLE LIGHTING CO., 248 Chancellor Ave., Newark, N. J.  
 VIM LITE, INC., 52 E. 19th St., New York City.  
 VOIGHT COMPANY, Philadelphia, Pa.  
 WAGNER MFG. CO., CHARLES, 133 Middleton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 WAGNER-WOODRUFF CO., 830 S. Olive St., Los Angeles, Calif.  
 WAKEFIELD BRASS CO., F. W., Vermillion, Ohio.  
 WALTER & SONS, G. E., 32 E. 57th St., New York City.  
 WINSTON & CO., INC., CHAS. J., 2 West 47th St., N. Y. C.  
 WIREMOLD COMPANY, Hartford, Conn.  
 WITTELITE COMPANY, Closter, N. J.  
 WOLFERS, HENRY L., 603 Atlantic Ave., Boston, Mass.

### COIN-OPERATED MACHINES

BUCKLEY MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 4223 West Lake St., Chicago, Ill.

BUCKLEY MUSIC SYSTEM, 4223 West Lake St., Chicago, Ill.

LION MANUFACTURING CORP., "Bally," 2640 Belmont Ave., Chicago, Ill.

### LUMINOUS TUBE TRANSFORMERS

FRANCE MFG. COMPANY, Cleveland, Ohio.

JEFFERSON ELECTRIC CO., Bellwood, Ill.

RED ARROW ELECTRIC CORPORATION, 100 Coit St., Irvington, N. J.

NATIONAL TRANSFORMER CORP., 224-232 21st Ave., Paterson, N. J.

### ELECTRICAL PORTABLE LAMPS, LAMP SHADES AND ELECTRICAL NOVELTIES DIVISION

ABBEY ORTNER LAMP CO., 30 W. 26th St., New York City.

ABBEY, INC., ROBERT, 3 W. 29th St., New York City.

ABELS WASSERBERG & CO., INC., 23 E. 26th St., New York City.

ACTIVE LAMP MOUNTING CO., INC., 124 W. 24th St., New York City.

AETNA LAMP & SHADE CO., INC., 32 W. 21st St., New York City.

ARROW LAMP MFG. CO., INC., 22 W. 19th St., New York City.

ART METAL GUILD CO., INC., 999 Metropolitan Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

ARTISTIC LAMP MFG. CO., INC., 395 4th Avenue, New York City.

ATLAS APPLIANCE CORP., 366 Hamilton Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

AUDREY ART SHADE STUDIOS, INC., 3 W. 19th St., New York City.

BEAUX ART LAMPS & NOV. CO., 294 E. 137th St., New York City.

BECK, A., 27 W. 24th St., New York City.

BENNETT, INC., J., 360 Furman St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

BILLIG MFG. CO., INC., 135 W. 26th St., New York City.

BLUM & CO., MICHAEL, 13 W. 28th St., New York City.

CARACK CO., INC., 87 35th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

CEL-O-LITE CO., 1141 Broadway, New York City.

CHELSEA SILK LAMP SHADE CO., 122 W. 26th St., New York City.

CICERO & CO., 48 W. 25th St., New York City.

CITY LAMP SHADE CO., INC., 136 W. 21st St., New York City.

COLONIAL SILK LAMP SHADE CORP., 37 E. 21st St., New York City.

CORONET METAL CRAFTSMAN, 35 E. 21st St., New York City.

DACOR CORP., 40 W. 27th St., New York City.

DANART LAMP SHADES, INC., 6 W. 18th St., New York City.

DAVART, INC., 16 W. 32nd St., New York City.

DEAL ELEC. CO., INC., 338 Berry St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

DELITE MFG. CO., INC., 24 W. 25th St., New York City.

DORIS LAMPSHADE, INC., 116 E. 16th St., New York City.

EASTERN ART STUDIOS, 11 W. 32nd St., New York City.

ELCO LAMP & SHADE STUDIOS, 112 W. 18th St., New York City.

ELITE GLASS CO., INC., 111 W. 22nd St., New York City.

EXCELSIOR ART STUDIOS, 20 W. 27th St., New York City.

FRANKART, INC., 200 Lincoln Ave., Bronx, N. Y.

GOLDBERG, INC., H., 23 E. 26th St., New York City.

GOODLITE CO., 36 Greene St., New York City.

GOODY LAMP CO., INC., 40 W. 27th St., New York City.

GRAHAM SHADES, INC., 36 W. 20th St., New York City.

GREENLY LAMP & SHADE CO., 12 W. 27th St., New York City.

HANSON CO., INC., 15 E. 26th St., New York City.

HIRSCH & CO., INC., J. B., 18 W. 20th St., New York City.

HORN & BROS., INC., MAX, 236 5th Ave., New York City.

HUNRATH, GERTRUDE, 20 W. 22nd St., New York City.

HY-ART LAMP & SHADE CO., 16 W. 19th St., New York City.

INDULITE, INC., 67 35th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

INDUSTRIAL STUDIOS, INC., 67 35th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

INTERNATIONAL APPLIANCE CORP., 44 Division Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

IVON BEAR CO., 30 West 24th St., New York City.

KEG-O-PRODUCTS CORP., 111 W. 19th St., New York City.

KESSLER, INC., WARREN L., 119 W. 24th St., New York City.

KWON LEE CO., INC., 253 5th Ave., New York City.

LAGIN CO., NATHAN, 51 W. 24th St., New York City.

LeBARON LAMP SHADE MFG. CO., 14 W. 18th St., New York City.

LEONARDO LAMP MFG. CO., 591 Broadway, New York City.

LIGHTOLIER CO., 346 Claremont Ave., Jersey City, N. J.

LULIS CORP., 29 E. 22nd St., New York City.

LUMINART LAMP SHADE PROD., INC., 146 W. 25th St., New York City.

METROPOLITAN ONYX & MARBLE CO., 449 W. 54th St., New York City.

MEYER CO., WILLIAM C., 114 E. 16th St., New York City.

MILLER LAMP SHADE CO., 56 W. 24th St., New York City.

MODERN ONYX MFG. CO., INC., 262 Rockaway Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

NEW DEAL LAMP MOUNTING CO., 28 E. 22nd St., New York City.

NOVA MFG. CO., 89 Bogart St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

NUART METAL CREATIONS, INC., 40 West 25th St., New York City.

ORTNER CO., S., 36 W. 24th St., New York City.

ONYX NOVELTY CO., INC., 950 Hart St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

PARCHLITE CORP., 87 35th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

PAUL & CO., INC., EDWARD P., 43 W. 13th St., New York City.

PLAZA STUDIOS, INC., 305 E. 47th St., New York City.

QUALITY LAMP SHADE CO., 23 E. 21st St., New York City.

QUEEN LAMP SHADE CO., INC., 32 W. 24th St., New York City.

QUOIZEL, INC., 15 E. 26th St., New York City.

REGAL LAMP SHADE CO., 20 W. 22nd St., New York City.

RELIANCE LAMP & SHADE CO., 10 W. 23rd St., New York City.

ROSENFELD & CO., INC., L., 15 E. 26th St., New York City.

ROSENFELD & CO., INC., L., 26 E. 18th St., New York City.

ROSS CO., INC., GEORGE, 6 W. 18th St., New York City.

RUBAL LIGHTING NOVELTY CO., 36 West 20th St., New York City.

SAFRAN & GLUCKSMAN, INC., 8 W. 30th St., New York City.

SALEM BROS., 104 E. Elizabeth Ave., Linden, N. J.

SCHWARTZ CO., INC., L. J., 48 E. 21st St., New York City.

SHELBURNE ELEC. CO., 46 W. 27th St., New York City.

SILVRAY LTG., INC., 47-02 31st Place, Long Island City, N. Y.

SPECIAL NUMBER LAMP & SHADE CO., 7 W. 30th St., New York City.

STAHL & CO., JOSEPH, 22 W. 38th St., New York City.

STERN ELEC. NOV. MFG. CO., 22 E. 20th St., New York City.

STUART LAMP MFG. CORP., 109-13 S. 5th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

SUNBEAM LAMP SHADE CORP., 3 E. 28th St., New York City.

TEBOR, INC., 45 W. 25th St., New York City.

TROJAN NOV. CO., 24 W. 25th St., New York City.

UNIQUE SILK LAMPSHADE CO., INC., 18 E. 18th St., New York City.

VICTOR MFG. CO., 621 6th Ave., New York City.

WHITE LAMPS, INC., 160 Buffalo Ave., Paterson, N. J.

WAVERLY LAMP MFG. CORP., 39 W. 19th St., New York City.

WRIGHT ACCESSORIES, INC., 40 W. 25th St., New York City.

WABASH APPLIANCE CORP., BIRDS-EYE ELECTRIC CORP., WABASH PHOTOLAMP CORP., INCANDESCENT LAMP CO., INC. (SUBSIDIARIES), 335 Carroll St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

### ELEVATOR CONTROL BOARDS AND CONTROLLING DEVICES

ANDERSON CO., C. J., 212 W. Hubbard St., Chicago, Ill.

HERMANSEN ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING CO., 633 11th Ave., New York City.

HOFFMAN-SOONS CO., 115-58 174th St., St. Albans, N. Y.

### ELECTRICAL SPECIALTIES

BULLDOG ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CO., 7610 Joseph Campau Ave., Detroit, Mich.

O. Z. ELECTRICAL MANUFACTURING CO., INC., 262-6 Bond St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

UNION INSULATING CO., Parkersburg, W. Va.

RUSSELL & STOLL COMPANY, 125 Barclay St., New York City.

### ELECTRICAL METAL MOLDING AND SURFACE METAL RACEWAY

NATIONAL ELECTRIC PRODUCTS WIREMOLD COMPANY, Hartford, Conn.  
CORP., Ambridge, Pa.

## REFRIGERATION

CROSLEY CORPORATION, 3401 Colerain Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio.

## RADIO MANUFACTURING

AIR KING PRODUCTS CO., INC., 1523-29 63rd St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

AMERICAN RADIO HARDWARE CORP., 476 Broadway, New York City.

AMERICAN STEEL PACKAGE CO., Defiance, Ohio.

ANSLEY RADIO CORP., 4377 Bronx Blvd., Bronx, N. Y.

AUTOMATIC WINDING CO., INC., 900 Passaic Ave., East Newark, N. J.

BLUDWORTH, INC., 79 Fifth Ave., New York City.

BOGEN CO., INC., DAVID, 633 Broadway, New York City.

COMMERCIAL RADIO-SOUND CORP., 570 Lexington Ave., New York City.

CONDENSER CORPORATION OF AMERICA, South Plainfield, N. J.

COSMIC RADIO CORP., 699 East 135th St., Bronx, N. Y.

CROSLEY CORPORATION, 3401 Colerain Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio.

DETROLA RADIO AND TELEVISION CORPORATION, 1501 Beard St., Detroit, Mich.

DE WALT RADIO CORP., 436-40 Lafayette St., New York City.

ELECTROMATIC EXPORTS CORP., 30 East 10th St., New York City.

GAROD RADIO CORP., 70 Washington St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

GENERAL INSTRUMENT CORPORATION, 829 Newark Ave., Elizabeth, N. J.

HAMILTON RADIO MFG. CO., 142 West 26th St., New York City.

INSULINE CORP. OF AMERICA, 30-30 Northern Blvd., Long Island City, N. Y.

MILLION RADIO AND TELEVISION LABORATORIES, 685 West Ohio St., Chicago, Ill.

PILOT RADIO CORP., 37-06 36th St., Long Island City, N. Y.

RADIO CONDENSER COMPANY, Camden, N. J.

RADIO WIRE & TELEVISION, INC., 100 Sixth Ave., New York City.

REGER RADIO, 14 E. 17th St., New York City.

REMLER COMPANY, LTD., San Francisco, Calif.

SENORA RADIO AND TELEVISION CORP., 2626 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

TODD PRODUCTS CO., 179 Wooster St., New York City.

TRAVLER KARENOLA RADIO & TELEVISION CORP., 1036 West Van Buren St., Chicago, Ill.

WELLS-GARDNER & CO., 2791 N. Kildare Ave., Chicago, Ill.

## WIRING DEVICES

UNITED STATES ELECTRIC MFG. CORP., 220 West 14th St., New York City.

## SOCKETS, STREAMERS, SWITCH PLATES

UNION INSULATING CO., Parkersburg, W. Va.

WOODS ELECTRIC COMPANY, C. D., 826 Broadway, New York City.

## FLASHLIGHTS, FLASHLIGHT BATTERIES

UNITED STATES ELECTRIC MFG. CORP., 220 West 14th St., New York City.

## DRY CELL BATTERIES AND FUSES

ACME BATTERY, INC., 59 Pearl St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

GELARDIN, INC., 25 Washington St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

METROPOLITAN ELECTRIC MFG. CO., 22-48 Steinway St., Astoria, L. I., N. Y.

MONARCH FUSE CO., INC., Jamestown, N. Y.

UNITED STATES ELECTRIC MFG. CORP., 220 West 14th St., New York City.

## ELECTRODE MANUFACTURING

CHICAGO ELECTRODE LABORATORIES, 10 State Street, St. Charles, Ill.

ELECTRONIC DEVICES, INC., 3314 S. Western Ave., Chicago, Ill.

ENGINEERING GLASS LABORATORIES, INC., 32 Green St., Newark, N. J.

GENERAL SCIENTIFIC CORP., 4829 S. Kedzie Ave., Chicago, Ill.

LUMINOUS TUBE ELECTRODE CO., 1120 N. Ashland Ave., Chicago, Ill.

VOLTARC TUBES, INC., 21 Beach St., Newark, N. J.

## FLOOR BOXES

NATIONAL ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CORP., Ambridge, Pa.

RUSSELL & STOLL COMPANY, 125 Barclay St., New York City.

THOMAS & BETTS CO., 36 Butler St., Elizabeth, N. J.

STEEL CITY ELECTRIC COMPANY, Pittsburgh, Pa.

## HOUSEHOLD APPLIANCES

VIDRIO PRODUCTS CORP., 3920 Calumet Ave., Chicago, Ill.

## ELECTRIC BATTERIES

FEDERAL STORAGE BATTERY CO., Chicago, Ill.

MONARK BATTERY CO., INC., 4556 West Grand Ave., Chicago, Ill.

U. S. L. BATTERY CORP., Oklahoma City, Okla.

UNIVERSAL BATTERY COMPANY, Chicago, Ill.

## ARMATURE AND MOTOR WINDING, AND CONTROLLER DEVICES

AMERICAN ELEC. MOTOR AND REPAIR CO., 1442 W. Van Buren St., Chicago, Ill.

ELECTRIC ENTERPRISE CO., 88 White St., New York City.

HERMANSEN ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING CO., 653 11th Ave., New York City.

KRUG ELECTRIC ENGINEERING CO., WILLIAM, 55 Vandam St., New York City.

NAUMER ELECTRIC CO., 60 Cliff St., New York City.

PREMIER ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING CO., 386 West Broadway, New York City.

SQUARE D COMPANY, Milwaukee, Wis.

ZENITH ELECTRIC CO., 845 South Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.

## MISCELLANEOUS

BAJOHR LIGHTING CONDUCTOR CO., CARL, St. Louis, Mo.

BELSON MFG. CO., 800 South Ada St., Chicago, Ill.

BULLDOG ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CO., 7610 Joseph Campau Ave., Detroit, Mich.

DAY-BRITE REFLECTOR CO., 5401 Bulwer, St. Louis, Mo.

ELECTRIC SPECIALTY CO., Stamford, Conn.

HANSON-VAN WINKLE-MUNNING CO., Matawan, N. J.

KOLUX CORPORATION, Kokomo, Ind.

LEIBFRIED MFG. CORPORATION, C. H., 97 Guernsey St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

MOHAWK ELECTRIC MFG. COMPANY, 60-62 Howard St., Irvington, N. J.

NATIONAL ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CORP., Ambridge, Pa.

NEON DEVICE LABORATORIES, New York City.

PATTERSON MFG. CO., Dennison, Ohio.

PENN-UNION ELECTRIC CORP., 315 State St., Erie, Pa.

PRESTO RECORDING CORP., 242 West 55th St., New York City.

ROYAL ELECTRIC CO., Pawtucket, R. I.

SAMSON UNITED CORP., Rochester, N. Y.

SUPERIOR NEON PRODUCTS, INC., 127 W. 17th St., New York City.

TRANSLITE CO., Jersey City, N. J.

TUBE LIGHT ENGINEERING COMPANY, New York City.

UNION INSULATING CO., Parkersburg, W. Va.

WADSWORTH ELECTRIC MFG. CO., INC., Covington, Ky.

# **PORTRAIT OF A PIONEER WOMAN**

(Continued from page 298)

line road it's good all the way to town. We have to get away airy in the mornin' so as to get back afore dark an' I'm no the wan that wants to be takin' chances over the corduroy road on a pitch-black night, fer, if ye iver wint into thim deep ditches av black swamp water, it's drowned entirely ye wud be. It's only be the Grace av Hiven that me an' Mike is alive today."

"How was that, Mrs. Murphy?" says I.

"Well, it was like this, Mr. Casey. Our first horse was young an' fiery an' Mike allus had to kape a tight grip on the lines fer, if she got a chance, she'd run away. Wan mornin' we started out fer town an' we jus' got on to the corduroy road whin a reg'lar swarm av thim big, swamp flies—two er three av thim blood-suckin' varmints is enough to drive anny horse wild—lit on the mare an' she wint crazy—grabbed the bit atween her teeth an' away we wint like the mill tails av h—I. Mike wound the lines roun' his hands an', wid his feet braced agin the dashboard, laid back an' pulled on thim lines fer all he was worth, but he might as well have been pullin' on a stone wall fer all the effect it had, fer away we wint as if we'd got caught in a tornado that was mixed up wid an airtquake—the ould demmycrat bouncin' high in the air—swingin' from side to side, like mad, an' only missin' slewin' into the water be inches. At the very first bump I shot up into the air—me bonnet flew off an' me basket av butter, that I was houldin' so careful, wint skitterin' into the ditch, whin I had to let go av it to grab the back av the sate to save meself from goin' overboard.

"Be this toime me basket av eggs was all mashed up into wan big omelette an', as I naded both av me hands to hang on wid, I thrin it out. Much to me s'prise we was both still in the demmycrat whin we bumped off av the last log. Mike managed to pull the mare roun' so that we was headed straight on the concession road. Be this toime he was shure mad. He gritted his teeth, an' said, 'Now, ye wild divil, since ye want to run, I'll give ye all the runnin' ye want.' Wid that he slackened his pull on the lines an' give the mare a sharp crack over the back wid the whip. We tore along the road in a cloud av dust an'—what wid the fierce yelpin' av the farm dogs—the shrill cacklin' av flocks av poultry, as they flew wild in all directions to get out av our way—pape must have thought that the Jedgement Day had come all av a sudden.

"What few pape managed to ketch a glimpse must have got the shock av their lives—me bare-headed, wid the hair blowin' all over me face, like the Witch av Endor, an' Mike, bare-headed too, playin the whip on the mare, but shure, we didn't have time to stop to explain annythin' to thim. Ivery toime the mare wud start to slow up Mike wud give her anither cut wid the whip, an', be the toime we was near town, she was so gintled down that she niver wanted to run away again."

(Did ye iver see wan av thim corduroy roads, Slim? Whin the first settlers wanted to make a road through a swamp er ither low ground, they cut logs, 10 er 12 feet long an' laid crossways, side be side. There was

no dirt to spare to fill in the spaces atween the logs so ye can see why the Murphys had such a wild ride. In later years the gov'ment put on a road tax an' the farmers was allowed to work their tax out be haulin' dirt, stone an' gravel onto thim roads an' in time the logs was lost sight av, except where an occasional moss-covered log-end stuck out.)

I said to Mrs. Murphy, "If it wasn't fer thim portages it wud be far aisier fer ye to go to the town be the river, wuddn't it?"

"It shure wud, Mr. Casey but ye'll shure agree whin I claim thim portages is no the place fer an Irish leddy."

"From what I've seen av thim, so far, Mrs. Murphy, ye was niver afther spakin' a truer word in yer life," said I.

"You peep' is mak' fer me de beeg laugh," said Jules. "Dose portage, w'at we is mak' so far—Pouf! dey is notin'—w'at we as to mak' yet up de reever—dey is de mos' drefful w'at ever is—dey is so bad dat we mus' start right away if we is wan' mak' de nex' stop at de village afore dark. Me, Meester Jules La-Flamme—Pouf! I is mak dem so easy, lak' I is fall down de well, but mebbe I 'as to pack dose excess Ireesh baggage, w'at I as wit me, den we is not get dere till some tam nex' day."

"G'wan!" said Mrs. Murphy. "There niver was yet a rale Irish laddie that cuddn't go wherever annywan else did!"

"Mebbe so, but I is t'ink we is better mak' de start now," said Jules.

"Well!" said I. "We'll niver feel better all the rest av our lives than we do right now afther the foine dinner Mrs. Murphy has been after givin' us."

"T'ank you, too, Meeses Murphee," said Jules. "Meester Casey, he is spik for bot' of us mooche better as me, cos', lak all Ireesh peep', he is kees dose Blarney rock afore he is leev Ireland."

"Don't thank us," said Mike. "Ye'll niver be more welcome annyplace than ye are right here."

We all wint down to the canoe an' Jules lifted the pack on to the landin'—opened it an' tuck out a good-sized package an' handed it to Mrs. Murphy. As she tuck it she looked at him, as if about to hand it back an' thin blurted out,

"An, what wud this be that yez be afther givin' me, Mr. Jules LaFlamme? I hope ye don't think that yez be owin' me an' Mike annythin' for yer dinners!"

"Non! Non! Meeses Murphee! Dis is jus' leetle presen' for de hes' sweetheart w'at I never 'as. Dere is also de pipe an' Cayen tabac for Mike—de lucky dog—so hee's not t'row me in de reever for mak' you de presen'."

"Thank ye kindly, Jules," she said wid a pleased smile, "but ye don't have to bring presents to make yerselves welcome, ye paid us far more than ye'll iver owe us whin ye brought Mr. Casey to our door. It's afther stayin' wid us fer a week, ye an' Mr. Casey ought to be, an' rest up, if thim portages is half as bad as ye say they are. Wan thing I'll be afther askin' av ye is to let me know what day ye'll be comin' down agin so I can have a rale dinner ready fer ye in place av the pot luck ye been afther havin'."

"If we is not mak' de beeg steel in de rapide, Meeses Murphee, we is mak' de stop at your place nex' T'ursday noon, but already, we is so heavy wit' de 'bligemen' to you dat I is scare de canoe she is sink wit' us."

"Be shure an' make Jules stop, Mr. Casey," said Mrs. Murphy.

"I will do that, mam," said I. "Fer it sure does me Irish heart good to meet such kind friends from the Ould Sod so far away in a strange land."

Mike held the canoe while Jules put the pack back in it. We tuck our places, an', as we paddled away, iverywan shouted an'

the collie's wild barkin' near thrin him into the river. The last words we heard was Mike callin' out fer thim to be reminded to Jules' family. A strong stroke av our paddles soon brought us to a bend in the river—they was still wavin' whin we rounded it, while collie had niver let up barkin'. We waved a final farewell wid our paddles as we passed out av sight.

## **FLUORESCENT LIGHTING**

(Continued from page 291)

contained rubber insulation, ordinary 'code' wire could be used. However, the rubber in these leads is a special compound and is suitable for use in temperatures up to 75° C (167° F). Many fixtures today contain more than one ballast. If these ballasts are not properly spaced in the fixture, the additive heat from the two or more may seriously affect the operation of the ballast and possibly breakdown the insulation on the wire. The proper construction of the fixture involving items such as thickness of metal, wireways and ventilating holes must be considered. Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc., will not permit ventilating holes in the enclosure of any surface-mounted fluorescent lamp fixture. They consider that these fixtures may be mounted on combustible ceilings or side walls and therefore require that all wiring, etc., be enclosed in metal so that if a short circuit occurs, the flame will be confined within a metal enclosure.

"Now the question arises, how can I assure myself that ballasts, starters, fixtures, etc., comply with Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc., requirements? If the fixture bears a label reading 'Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc., Inspected Electric Fixture' you will know that it has been inspected and that the component parts as well as the completed assembly comply with the requirements of Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc."

Mr. Mason, of the Architectural Lighting Co., was next, representing fixture manufacturers. He said,

"To the established lighting fixture manufacturer the fluorescent lamp was a total revolution attacking all his basic designs and methods of manufacture. It was necessary for him to replace much of his old machinery, moulds, checks and dies with new forms to enclose the long lamps and a little sub-station in each fixture. He had to carry on this frontal attack on the problem while sustaining a flank attack from the tinsmiths and specialty peddlers who understood none of the fundamentals of lighting engineering; and then he had to sell the trade on a fixture price four or five times the price of the average incandescent unit.

"The first design attempts were crude arrangements of exposed lamps, inadequate in quantity, degenerate in quality. But revolutions today move rapidly and so it has been with fluorescent lighting practice. In three or four years it has gone through the cycle of 30 or 40 years of incandescent lighting—bare lamps, direct reflectors, enclosing glass and recessed panels, to totally indirect pendants for office lighting; from the 15 watt desk lamp to units for ten 100-watt fluorescent tubes, pendant units five to six feet square or two feet wide and 20 feet long, weighing 100 to 300 pounds.

"This weight of equipment for adequate lighting brought new problems of installation to the electrician and the manufacturer because codes could not keep pace with the rapid development of the new product. It was necessary for all the industry to apply their practical knowledge of fundamentals to insure the public a safe and useful product.

"Today we have emerged from this struggle with examples of the improved lighting which fluorescent lamps permit pointing to an established practice for illumination on a much higher level than we have ever been able to get without them. We are not selling it down to save wattage or wiring, but selling it up to a public who are clamoring for more because it gives better value than ever before achieved in our products.

"The ideal condition for seeing is outdoor daylight from an overcast sky—several hundred foot candles. Levels of artificial illumination are limited by the economic and physical characteristics of the means of producing them. Fluorescent lighting now makes possible and practical the use of the higher intensities which we could not get before without excessive heat or brightness."

Careful consideration of all the factors involved has resulted in this table of values for good lighting in 1941:

*Recommended Standards of Fluorescent Illumination.*

| Office Buildings                 | Foot Candles |
|----------------------------------|--------------|
| Corridors                        | 10           |
| Reception                        | 20           |
| Vault                            | 20           |
| Files                            | 30           |
| Offices (close work)             | 50           |
| Offices (no close work)          | 30           |
| For normal eyes on special tasks | 100-500      |
| Stores                           | 30-50        |
| Industrial rough work            | 25           |
| Average machine and bench work   | 50           |
| Inspection and special tasks     | 100-500      |

*Quick estimating table for rough preliminary estimating of average lighting intensities:*

| For one watt per square foot:    |                             |                            |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
|                                  | Incandescent (foot candles) | Fluorescent (foot candles) |
| Cove                             | 2½                          | 5                          |
| Pendant                          |                             |                            |
| indirect                         | 5                           | 10                         |
| Semi-indirect or shielded direct | 7½                          | 15                         |
| Industrial reflector direct      | 10                          | 20                         |

Fluorescent lighting is an important factor in many of the defense plants that are operating on a 24-hour schedule. The increased speed of operation requires higher light intensities. Adequate lighting is playing an important part in our program to arm America.

The manufacturers of fluorescent lamps plan on producing 19,000,000 lamps in 1941, 35,000,000 lamps in 1942, 60,000,000 lamps in 1943. These figures indicate that fluorescent lighting is only in its infancy, and with its growth will come new opportunities for men of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

The members of the Electrical Maintenance Society received so much information from this meeting that they thought it would be a splendid idea to put some of it in print in the hope that it might be helpful to other members of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

#### NAZI PROPAGANDA MILL

(Continued from page 296)

and paralyzed by the insidious efforts of one small totalitarian minority. . .

"Hitler knows that if National Socialism is ever to capture America, it will have to depend upon native Americans with un-American ideas. The Nazi dictator knows that his true allies are American demagogues who play upon such prejudices as anti-foreignism and anti-semitism. They are American reactionaries—whether employers or labor leaders—who put their own personal interests above the interests of the community. They are crooked politicians who discredit the name of democracy. They are apathetic Americans who expect their government to do everything for them but recognize no duty to do anything for their government. They are Americans who worship power for its own sake, and for that reason are ready to worship men who have seized power. Hitler knows that such people compose the real American fifth column."

#### CANDY FROM A THUG

The official propaganda prepared by the talented Viereck for American consumption is conciliatory in tone. The special Easter number of Facts in Review, in relation to true facts, is as sickening as the sweet smile of a thug offering candy to a little child he intends to kidnap. Angel-faced girls playing harps in the state music school, picturesque peasants in Easter procession, a field of crocus bursting through the snow, children of France being fed by German soldiers.

The text purports to show the stabilizing, constructive effect of German occupation on conquered lands. Its theme: the invincible Reich is a benevolent conqueror.

Conditions in Germany are pictured as idyllic—peace, comfort, physical health, smiling faces. Art and science flourish under state sponsorship. Sturdy peasants continue their picturesque customs undisturbed. Church bells ring gaily. Machines of war are pictured but never scenes of carnage.

To anyone who has received information from a wide variety of sources, this mental paregoric is hard to swallow. The odor of the drug is distinct.

But it is true that Hitler has his forces working here, advisedly or innocently, for the "softening up" of the United States. Chief interest now is to set up an internal blockade on aid to Britain. This has achieved some success, but if the American people, many of whom carry the blood in their veins of nationalities which Hitler has swallowed up, receive a clear vision of what German propaganda is attempting, Hitler's would-be missionaries will have to recant or run for cover.

#### STANDARDS OF SKILL

(Continued from page 285)

of the fact that skill is the basis of achievement in modern industry, that there are already 1,500,000 skilled workers in the United States and that there is now a great call for skilled workers in defense projects not because there is a shortage of skill but because of the value of skill in the making of planes, tanks and artill-

lery. The danger to standards of skill as it emanates from the Training Within Industry Committee turns upon the idea of dilution. Dilution of skill is a term emanating from Europe where Hitler and other dictators sought to train specialists in small skill operations and by this fractional method reduce the craft to the status of bits and pieces.

The one government agency that is charged with responsibility of advancing standards of skill is the Federal Committee on Apprenticeship and its derivatives. Operating under the Federal Apprenticeship Committee is the Committee on Apprenticeship for the Construction Industry. The Federal Apprenticeship Committee was set up by an Act of Congress and has striven manfully to say the things and do the things that advance standards of skill on a high level in this country. The Federal Apprenticeship Committee now has in the field 100 representatives who seek to set up local joint committees as between employers and unionists, which committees in turn work with the federal committee and with state apprenticeship councils. To date not one instance has been found where representatives of the Federal Apprenticeship Committee have worked at cross purposes with the local joint committees.

A striking example of the hostility arising against the apprenticeship system came last month from the state of Michigan where a bill was introduced in the state legislature that practically read out of the state the Federal Apprenticeship Committee and its achievements and placed the training of apprentices in the care of the Bureau of Vocational Education.

Organizations of skilled workers have a great stake in the present situation. Whether the organizations of skilled workers realize it or not, their organizations can be reduced to the status of semi-skilled workers if they should follow the wrong steer in the present confused situation. If the organizations of skilled workers permit the flooding of the market with specialized workers of vocational skills, or if they permit the creation of reservoirs of boys fresh from schools claiming attainment as craftsmen, or if they permit the National Youth Administration to create thousands of training centers for the training of alleged craftsmen, they may find themselves left without their principal asset.

#### CHICAGO GETS ELECTRICAL MEETINGS

(Continued from page 288)

The second thing that came before the Electrical Committee dealt with so-called non-tamperable fuses. The Electrical Committee has adopted non-tamperable fuses as a standard but certain sections of the industry appear in doubt as to what constitutes non-tamperable fuses and made a request to the committee that the fuses be described more accurately.

#### I. B. E. W. PARTICIPATES

The third matter that came before the Electrical Committee had to do with procedures of the committee. Hitherto the committee has met once every two years for revision of the National Electrical Code. There have been efforts to amend the code ad interim but whether this is a wise procedure has been questioned and the proposal has been made that the committee meet once a year with no ad interim revisions.

The meeting of the Electrical Committee in Chicago was the first meeting in

the history of that important agency upon which sat representatives of any labor organization. The International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers was admitted to membership in the committee this year for the first time.

#### DANIEL WILLARD

(Continued from page 297)

empty cars standing around in yards and on sidetracks; the number of engines withdrawn from service, which means fewer train and engine men; roundhouse forces reduced; back-shop forces curtailed, and, if the business continues dull for some time, shops may be and are frequently shut down completely.

"But if a period of poor earnings resulting either from a falling off of business or from inadequate rates should be prolonged, it will be noticed on most roads, if not all, that in the effort to still further reduce expenses, forces will be still further reduced, and then the following things will be noticed: The engines that are in service while safe to run . . . will not be in as clean and satisfactory condition as when times are better. The shops will not be kept as clean . . . accidents will occur more frequently; working conditions will become less attractive, less sanitary, less healthful, less safe . . . It is indeed a mistake to feel that money alone represents everything that is included in the wage. Of course, money is a very essential thing . . . but there comes a time when money is not the most essential part of the wage which one receives. The conditions of employment become involved . . . It is a mistake to think that the employees of a company, particularly of a railroad company, have not a personal interest in the prosperity of that company."

During recent years the railroad has been battling to carry a load of debt accumulated while its revenues slumped in depression years, but thanks to Dan Willard's astuteness it is now coming into the clear. This is perhaps what made the old railroader feel he could turn over the throttle to a younger man and take a less active post himself, after 31 years in the president's chair.

His successor is Roy Barton White, who worked for the B. & O. 25 years and for Central of New Jersey for seven years, before he became president of Western Union Telegraph.

Dan Willard has been working on the railroad for 62 years. Born in Vermont, January 28, 1861, he was a farm boy who watched the trains roll by until he was old enough to go with them. His education was high school and one year of agricultural college.

In 1879 the old Central Vermont gave him a job as section hand. He worked up to fireman on the Connecticut and Passumpsic then to engineer on this road, later on the Lake Shore and then the Soo. When he came to the Soo the line was young and poor. They put Willard in as master mechanic but at times he was his own entire working force. From capable shopman he rose to higher positions in the operating forces, but though the grease came off his hands the knowledge of the craft did not leave his mind.

So, in 1901, when Frederick D. Underwood of the Soo went East to become vice president and general manager of the Baltimore and Ohio, he brought Dan Willard along as assistant general manager. Willard was put in charge of the maintenance of the line and its rolling stock, and in

this post he acquired a pretty thorough knowledge of the railroad's physical property. Three years later Underwood was offered the presidency of the Erie. Willard went with him, as vice president. After some further experience as vice president of the Burlington he was accredited as an experienced executive, skilled in the art of railroading.

In 1910 the B. & O. needed a new president, and instead of a banker or a lawyer they decided they needed a practical man. So that year Daniel Willard and the B. & O. came together in a lasting partnership. The plushy days of easy revenues and high-flying gambles were gone. Railroad management had become an operating job, that of squaring returns and expenditures to show a little profit, and keeping the rolling stock in shape.

There is also the necessity, especially when you have a competitor running on parallel tracks, of keeping modern—rebuilding, enlarging, extending track where needed, developing faster locomotives and more attractive cars. Willard pioneered air conditioning on trains, which is now regarded as one of the greatest assets the railroads have in attracting passenger business away from other forms of transportation. He has kept the B. & O. operating as a progressive modern carrier. But we feel that the most important thing he has done is to show other railroads, and other industries, how to make and use good will.

They say that although he holds 12 honorary degrees from colleges and universities, he prizes the most one that his employees gave him at a big dinner in his honor in 1931:

DOCTOR OF HUMANITY  
IN THE  
UNIVERSITY OF LIFE AND LABOR

#### DEFEAT OF ARNOLD

(Continued from page 287)

tor convincingly establishes his "helpless innocence" in the opinion of the ignorant.

Such ignorance, however, is no justification for denying the worker's right to resist by lawful means the decimation of his occupation. His right is parallel to the right of the furniture dealer to refuse to sell table-legs instead of tables. In the one case the merchant declines to sell his wares, and in the other the worker declines to sell his services.

#### FOOLISH ASSUMPTIONS

These examples are by no means exhaustive, but it is believed they are more than adequate to illustrate the invalidity of Arnold's generalizations. Nor is the problem the least bit simplified by Arnold's frivolous reference to "established" and "legitimate" systems of collective bargaining, as if practical distinctions were thereby being made. There are no existing standards for the application of such tests which would not aggravate the problem instead of aiding in its solution.

For example, what possible end of justice could be served by vesting perpetual and exclusive rights in an "established" organization? In the event of a conflict between two organizations—and every organizational conflict is of necessity between established organizations—which shall prevail? The one first established in point of time? Overlooking the fact that state-imposed stagnation leads to revolution, which "first" counts? The first to establish itself with a particular employer, the first to establish itself in the particular industry, or the first to establish itself in any industry? It requires little imagination to visualize the chaos which would result from an attempt to apply any one or any combination of these arbitrary tests in the world of realities.

But suppose the obstacles to applying such standard have been overcome, are the employers' activities and the industries themselves to be reduced to a similar frozen status so that "established" processes and articles shall be legally protected against newer technological change? If not—and obviously they will not—then the "established" system becomes a meaningless formula, for new technology is probably the greatest single cause of the proportionately rare jurisdictional strike. Arnold has already lost two cases against labor where technological changes were among the underlying causes of the strikes he claimed were criminal in character.

His designation of a "legitimate" system is even less meaningful than his designation of an "established" one—that is, if it is possible for one vacuum to be more vacuous than another. In most instances of labor competition both organizations are legitimate in the sense that they are lawful, even as business competitors are usually legitimate. And if by "legitimate" Arnold means that a union certified by the National Labor Relations Board is legitimate as distinct from the illegitimacy of a rival, he is again thrusting a subjective, personal significance into the word which is directly opposed to the legal realities.

Such ignoring of realities might readily be excused when indulged in by a layman. But from a lawyer, from the Assistant Attorney General of the United States, who is testifying in his official capacity before a Congressional Committee, regarding problems inherent in pending prosecutions which presumptively are related to national defense, the conduct is inexcusable. At best it is gross carelessness. For the National Labor Relations Act contains no provision which could possibly support Arnold's conclusion, but it does include a section the sole function of which is to exclude any possibility of such conclusion arising, even by implication. The entire Section 13 consists of only one sentence, as follows: "Nothing in this Act shall be construed so as to interfere with or impede or diminish in any way the right to strike." Arnold's contention must again yield to this fact.

Finally, there is the question of the position of the actually, and not only apparently, "innocent" employer. It is believed that most of the sweeping unconditional condemnations of the jurisdictional strike stem from the popular conception that they always and inevitably wrong an innocent employer. Expressions of sympathy for the plight of the workers engaged in the contest are too often



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affectations adopted to hide an anti-union bias. It has already been shown, however, that the innocent employer is not so common as he might at first appear. In a great many cases he has exercised his choice on the basis of his self-interest, a choice necessitated, perhaps, by economic factors beyond his control, and is caught in a contest somewhat of his own making. Privately he may even recognize his position as one of the hazards of profit-seeking.

But even in those rarer cases where the employer is entirely and literally helpless, when reduced to essentials, his position is the same as that of any business institution which suffers from the conduct of other institutions which are not in direct competition. It is a matter of daily occurrence, commonly accepted in the world of business, for the prosperity of an institution to be adversely affected by the deliberate conduct of related business rivals.

An office-building barber-shop may suffer a loss in trade because a newly erected building attracts the tenants who were formerly its customers; or the tenants may be attracted by the reduction in rentals in an older building. A wholesaler may suffer the complete deterioration of his business because his principal retail outlet is put out of business by a retail competitor, or perhaps because the customer's business was merged with that of a stranger. The local chamber of commerce of Penobscot may be counting upon a windfall of easy profits from the prospects of the holding of a Republican convention in the home town, when the city council, in an act of government interference, induces the Democrats to convene there, making the G. O. P.'s get-together at the same place impractical. The economic foundation of an entire city, or a whole region, may be undermined because a particular corporation, on the decision of one man, may choose to locate elsewhere. The possible examples are limitless and they are common in every level of economic activity.

In each of these instances the suffering party may be considered "helpless" to avoid its particular loss. But the state will not come to their rescue, nor will the moralists condemn the conduct of those who caused such loss for that reason alone. Is there, then, any valid reason why labor should voluntarily forego, or be required to forego, the exercise of its rights in order that an "innocent" party shall be spared loss or inconvenience where other persons in like circumstances are under no comparable restraint?

To hold that labor should be under such obligation would be to discriminate against labor and violate social justice. On the other hand, to hold that social justice does not require such restriction, as labor does hold, does not involve the adoption of the false and irresponsible doctrine that two wrongs make a right. The legitimate rights of those referred to here as innocent parties are not such that the power of the state should be invoked in their favor at the expense of the equally-legitimate rights of the others.

Only in so far as these problems involve labor are they of recent origin. In other fields they are as old as the law. In the cumulative wisdom resulting from many centuries of meeting such problems in other fields, the law has recognized that there is no solution in favoring the rights of the few by suppressing the no-less-fundamental rights of the many. And so it is that one who complains before a court of justice that he has suffered from the lawful acts of another, will be told by that court that he has suffered "damage without injury"—a doctrine not unknown even to Mr. Arnold.

The solution of the problems giving rise to jurisdictional strikes calls for cool heads. The current emotional attitude directed toward labor on this account is shared chiefly by those who have failed to investigate or try to understand the nature of the difficulties. It is in large part the product of distortion and exaggeration. A fair consideration of the multitudinous complexities of industrial economics and an appreciation of the factors beyond the control of any one labor or business group, by those most violent in the condemnation of labor because of jurisdictional strikes, might well occasion surprise that such conflicts are not more frequent, and give rise to respect for labor for the effective effort it is constantly exerting to reduce this type of strike, as well as all other kinds.

According to figures of the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, approximately 3 per cent of the man-days idleness from strikes in 1940, covering all industry and not merely defense projects, was occasioned by strikes involving jurisdictional and rival union issues. To those who insist that even this is too much, it must be admitted that the figure reflects less than perfection. But it is no cause for alarm. It is suggested that those who enjoy translating idleness from strikes into an imaginative loss in the production of bombing planes, try their hand at calculating the imaginary loss in the production of bombing planes occasioned by the idleness of the unemployed, and compare the results. The ratio will be a few score against a million and several hundred thousand!

Labor would welcome the opportunity of helping to produce the few score and the million plus.

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### PRIEST STATESMAN

(Continued from page 289)

tude there is no authorization in the teachings of Christianity nor in the practice of its Divine Founder, Who 'went about doing good,' Who miraculously fed the multitude in the desert because He 'had compassion on them' and Who promised everlasting blessedness to those who 'fed the hungry, gave drink to the thirsty and clothed the naked.'

### VITALITY OF I. B. E. W.

(Continued from page 299)

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L. U. No. B-439, Camden, N. J.  
L. U. No. 592, Vineland, N. J.  
L. U. No. 211, Atlantic City, N. J.  
L. U. No. 367, Easton Pa.  
L. U. No. 313, Wilmington, Del.

The New Jersey State Association of Electrical Workers: Rupert Jahn, president; William F. Shaffer, vice president; S. J. Cristiano, secretary-treasurer.

### AMERICAN LABOR COMMITTEE

(Continued from page 292)

selves except at the expense of production more vital to the cause to which they have dedicated themselves with inspiring determination and heroism.

As British labor fights for its freedom, it is inevitably defending the freedom of American labor. In publicly urging American workers to support the objects of this committee, President William Green said, "I am sure . . . members of the A. F. of L. will welcome this opportunity to make their individual contributions, however modest, not only as a concrete evidence of their desire to give relief and assistance to our brothers across the sea, but also as a means of expressing their hate and disgust for the totalitarian powers who would crucify laboring men and their unions as the first step in bringing about their so-called 'new order,' which is really not new but is merely a new mask on the old order of the jungle, respecting neither decency nor justice, and relying for its existence merely on brute force in the subjection of the weak by the strong."

The purposes of the committee have been commended by President Roosevelt. In a letter to Chairman Woll, the President stated: "I feel sure that the practical expression of fraternal sympathy of the working people of America to the working people of Britain will be most welcome, and it is certainly true that the interests of organized labor in this country and in Great Britain are bound up

with each other. I hope you will have success . . ."

#### APPEAL FROM W. WILLKIE

The campaign includes among its activities the sale of subscription books for contributions. At the launching of the sale of these books Wendell Willkie availed himself of the opportunity of procuring the first one. On this occasion Mr. Willkie stressed the importance of British labor's support of the present British government. Based upon personal observations made during his recent stay in England, the Republican leader expressed the conviction that if England were engaged in a merely imperialist war British labor would not be supporting the government as, in fact, it is.

"If I have any power of persuasion over any man in America who may come within the category of labor," said Willkie, "I personally appeal to him to contribute to this cause, not alone for money and the aid that will be sent, but as a symbol of the union of labor in the world

for the rights of labor and the cause of labor and the cause of freedom."

In addition to the chairman and an executive board of 11 members, the American Committee to Aid British Labor has a state chairman in each of the 48 states. In every state the president of the respective state federation of labor has accepted the position of state chairman of the committee. Subscription books have been distributed to more than 30,000 local unions.

Every union is urged to: (1) Adopt a resolution endorsing the aims of the committee; (2) Appoint its own local committee to promote these objectives; (3) Vote a donation to the fund to aid British labor; and (4) Arrange for the circulation of subscription books among fellow workers, friends and employers, and arrange for benefit dances, picnics, entertainments or other fund or supply-raising activities. All funds and supplies collected in this campaign are being turned over to the British Trades Union Congress. The American Labor Committee is cooperating with the British War Relief Society, whose headquarters are at 316 W. Sixtieth St., New York, N. Y. Money remittances should be made to the American Labor Committee to Aid British Labor through

local channels or direct to the committee headquarters at 9 East Forty-sixth St., New York, N. Y. Bundles should be sent either to the American Labor Committee or to the British War Relief Society.

Though the program has only recently been initiated, cash contributions of several thousand dollars have already been received. A. F. of L. Representative George L. Googe has announced the raising of \$100 from voluntary contributions by the delegates at the recent convention of the Arkansas State Federation of Labor. Three local unions of carpenters alone donated \$250. Many local unions in all sections of the country have disposed of their original subscription books and are ordering more.

Active aid, not expressions of sentiment, will hasten the defeat of nazism.

#### WOMEN'S AUXILIARY

(Continued from page 303)

in Union Hall in Jonesboro. Thanks to the local union for use of hall.

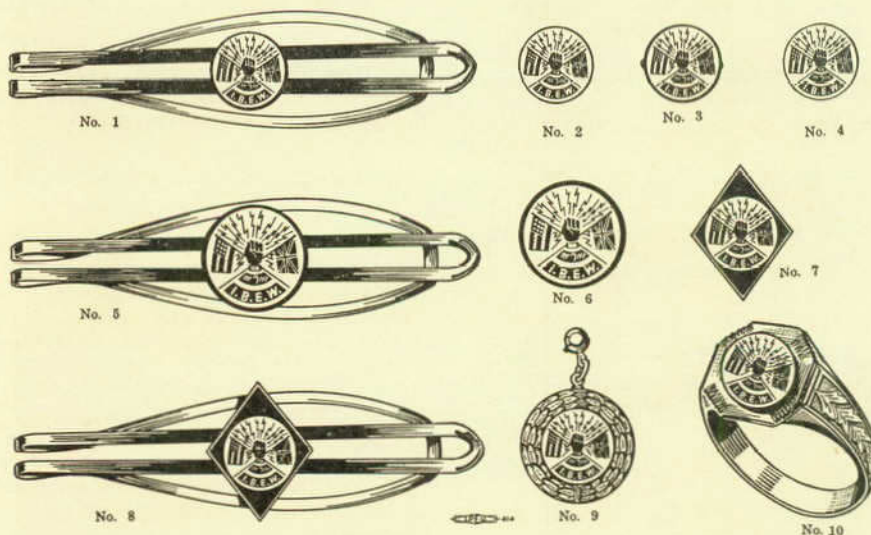
On May 15 another potluck supper will be enjoyed by the ladies and their husbands, with a card party to follow. Prizes will be awarded, also an attendance prize will be given.

We hope this item will give other women courage to form other auxiliaries to their unions.

Will appreciate and answer any correspondence from other auxiliaries. Hope to see Local Union and Auxiliary B-1112 on the map.

MRS. LOIS HORNE,  
Press Secretary.

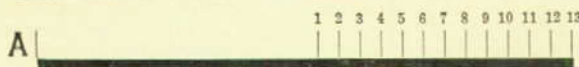
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LOCAL UNION OFFICIAL RECEIPTS FROM APRIL 11,  
1941, INCLUDING MAY 12, 1941

[illegible]

|                 |                 |                 |                 |                 |                 |                 |       |
|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------|
| L. U.           | L. U.           | L. U.           | L. U.           | L. U.           | L. U.           | L. U.           | L. U. |
| B-216—(Cont.)   | B-260—          | B-302—(Cont.)   | 348—            | B-391—(Cont.)   | B-434—          | B-472—          |       |
| B 751889 751894 | B 328223 328225 | 480240 480453   | 123149 123150   | B 267042 267060 | 219919 219921   | 134951 134964   |       |
| 217—            | B 737518 737533 | 589263 589364   | 144908 145023   | B 288390 288394 | 437261 437281   | 473—            |       |
| 223385 223388   | 758691 758704   | 618912 619207   | 349—            | 411854 411863   | B-435—          | 408263 408294   |       |
| 550217 550240   | 262—            | 619541 619917   | 72765 72969     | 394—            | 130578          | 576162          |       |
| B-220—          | 98351 98380     | 622530 622785   | 421425 421465   | 307315 307332   | B 264975        | B-474—          |       |
| 606220 606221   | 350831 350880   | 767227 767230   | 473251 473436   | 385997 386005   | B 364901 364900 | 147344 147580   |       |
| 721779 721829   | B-263—          | 303—            | 564751 565500   | 72137 72138     | 650116 650140   | B 218011 218054 |       |
| B 742823 742845 | B 164193 164250 | B-304—          | 350—            | 616771 616890   | 436—            | B 290550 290556 |       |
| 222—            | 235008 235123   | B 294955 295028 | 168025 168029   | 398—            | 305251 305256   | 570354 570360   |       |
| 7274 7395       | 251134          | B 327303 327304 | 422255 422272   | 72137 72138     | 384887 384900   | 475—            |       |
| 152233 152258   | B 309387        | 362494 362849   | 351—            | 616771 616890   | 573829 573835   | 877756 877823   |       |
| 223—            | B 385501 385540 | 622801 622810   | 45792 45804     | 430943 430944   | 437—            | B-476—          |       |
| 99053 99059     | 405093 405108   | B-305—          | 352—            | 711513 711599   | 351683 351750   | B 253948 253949 |       |
| 145573 145683   | 265—            | 42085 42086     | 65541 65680     | 18334 18341     | 568501 568776   | 856189 856207   |       |
| 78990 78991     | 172563 172564   | 285611 285714   | 617623 617629   | 319942 320014   | 758351 758440   | 329404          |       |
| 620683 620741   | 252025 252028   | B-306—          | 353—            | 319842 (Orig.)  | B-438—          | B 879386 879419 |       |
| 633001          | B 164193 164250 | 28364 28367     | 102549 102590   | 401—            | 229378 229384   | B-477—          |       |
| 225—            | B 261104 261349 | B 261058 261059 | 326734 326982   | 196181 196183   | 464084 464142   | 739204 739310   |       |
| 88318 88319     | B 349920 349922 | 710519 710618   | 900985 9001386  | 250291 250338   | B 761204 761207 | 479—            |       |
| 693916 693934   | 772222 772259   | 307—            | B-354—          | 403—            | 981430 981443   | 153621 153690   |       |
| 226—            | 12076 12078     | 101753 101793   | 59497 59542     | 124501 124512   | B-439—          | 646411 646503   |       |
| 577401 577457   | 619775 619832   | 230935          | 193504 193506   | 319237 319239   | 305114 305250   | 799221 799360   |       |
| 193120          | 270—            | 378492 378600   | B-355—          | 396880 396900   | 436220 436227   | 480—            |       |
| B-227—          | 101140 101145   | 633301 633309   | 117573 117585   | 404—            | 308251 309000   | 11518 11528     |       |
| B 341941 341960 | 271—            | 751523 751608   | B 325934 325940 | 486057 486980   | 421501 422250   | 727171 727201   |       |
| 229—            | 200886 200919   | 819535 819625   | 777000 777027   | 595975          | 541501 541809   | 481—            |       |
| 63965 63966     | 224705 224709   | 100673 100736   | B-357—          | 405—            | 702155 702204   | 632921 633000   |       |
| 341251 341274   | 340501 340517   | 293796 293797   | B 293004 293007 | 121954 122054   | 440—            | 998280 998310   |       |
| 608990 609000   | 513695 513750   | 719731 719800   | 388725 388739   | 297558 297582   | 255816 255827   | B-482—          |       |
| 230—            | B-272—          | 313—            | 979113 979192   | 407—            | 413706 413707   | 220976 220978   |       |
| 285331 285341   | B 721097 721106 | 312—            | 278980 278988   | 665851 665884   | 839621 839680   | 400762 400771   |       |
| 809105 809213   | B-273—          | 311—            | 310501 310522   | B 354901        | B-441—          | 483—            |       |
| 224300 224301   | B 746479 746491 | 310—            | 333693 333750   | 408—            | 47148 47149     | 23916 23917     |       |
| 679820 679849   | 772412 772420   | B-316—          | 570051 570634   | 409—            | 546979 547019   | 200251 200452   |       |
| B-232—          | B 417330 417335 | B 324757 324765 | B-359—          | 72301 72412     | 442—            | 874495 874500   |       |
| 227581          | B 760548 760550 | B 339053 339055 | 631108 631110   | 149593 149596   | 392216 392238   | 486—            |       |
| B 302666 302675 | 124543          | 599951          | B 741603        | 270965 270969   | 413362 413395   | 521113 521117   |       |
| 938176 938207   | 615364 615398   | 317—            | 757117 757136   | 409—            | 608570 608573   | 488—            |       |
| B-234—          | 984176 984185   | 318—            | 336091 336099   | 139594 139598   | 443—            | 125775 125781   |       |
| B 747136 747151 | 268507 268514   | 423246 423252   | 436501 436555   | 878703 878777   | 216714 216720   | 424740 424775   |       |
| 235—            | 521117 521208   | 473929 473987   | 991386 991500   | 101622 101682   | 731386 731400   | 900305 900366   |       |
| B-236—          | B 865069 865084 | 88200 88204     | 361—            | 453897          | 754351 754361   | 489—            |       |
| B 727826        | 449267 449282   | 399029 399040   | 95491 95538     | B-412—          | 444—            | 276020 276032   |       |
| 237—            | 666528 666614   | 446028 446059   | 650566          | B 139603 139605 | 60193 60200     | 573167 573168   |       |
| 16837           | B 314119        | 412735 412741   | 958045 958097   | B 174650 174740 | 439140 439161   | 937008 937009   |       |
| 45089 45111     | 417629 417654   | 720547 720632   | 362—            | 445252 445289   | 270740 270750   | 427400 427438   |       |
| 750421 750470   | 625366 625371   | 254145 254181   | 363—            | 41150 41151     | 366641 366688   | 467726 467780   |       |
| 238—            | B 760829 760851 | 254145 254181   | 365—            | 57869 57922     | 672751 672777   | B-495—          |       |
| 182021 182049   | 280—            | 200088 200089   | 366—            | B-414—          | B 288335        | B 258539 258541 |       |
| 404559 404570   | 311142          | 254145 254181   | 367—            | 79620 79686     | B 297124 297138 | 320857 320940   |       |
| 240—            | 750052 750077   | 112515 112554   | 252647 252680   | 439125 439129   | 779664 779683   | 662289 662350   |       |
| 563022 563055   | 281—            | 496351 496428   | 280038 280050   | 415—            | B 323228 323238 | 496—            |       |
| 304873 304892   | 252538 252540   | 628144 628163   | 403981 404049   | 50021 50048     | B 337229        | B-497—          |       |
| 243—            | 80142 80170     | 326—            | 580501 580845   | 219785 219814   | 597485 597486   | 802279 802290   |       |
| 51997           | B-283—          | 894706 894750   | 664651 664667   | 397602 397623   | 750867 750884   | B-498—          |       |
| 119678 119689   | 781391 781400   | 912001 912178   | B-369—          | 700746 700777   | 448—            | 760180 760196   |       |
| B-244—          | 6662 6663       | B-327—          | 152826 153206   | 417—            | 896290 896309   | 499—            |       |
| 66986 67081     | 198186 198192   | B 15219 15238   | B 253330 253332 | 61310 61314     | 947657 947658   | 947657 947658   |       |
| B 327048 327058 | 663596 663660   | 731454 731456   | 640129          | 147974 147975   | 976338 976476   | 500—            |       |
| 638072 638096   | B-287—          | 328—            | 371—            | 220410 220447   | 69007 69153     | 501—            |       |
| B 734232 734268 | B 319230 319329 | 280693 280697   | 771535 771546   | B-418—          | 566644 566651   | 501—            |       |
| 245—            | 629858 629862   | 337330 337380   | B-372—          | 178798 178958   | 771442 771450   | 112898 112937   |       |
| 137251 137860   | B 741174 741300 | 293419 293500   | 55339 55342     | 248420 248421   | 426184 426186   | 146415 146537   |       |
| 138691 138750   | 755559 755564   | 594870 594935   | 260656 260710   | 405348 405352   | 74571 74592     | 365764 365861   |       |
| B-246—          | 52661 52664     | B-330—          | B 870610 870648 | B 734754 734761 | 452—            | 504—            |       |
| 146050 146067   | B 220951 220957 | 331—            | 373—            | B-420—          | 775757 775811   | 334115 334154   |       |
| 260634 260641   | 678470 678512   | 136683 136694   | 3876 3881       | B 225912 226081 | 615169 615178   | 505—            |       |
| 400873 400874   | B-289—          | 600809 600814   | 374—            | B 262359 262390 | B-453—          | 418336 418500   |       |
| B 310868 310880 | 121553 121600   | 685024 685103   | 79835 79838     | 322501 322580   | 132046 132150   | 542251 542811   |       |
| 390508 390526   | B 215258 215273 | 332—            | 46889 46938     | 438055 438076   | 229607 229890   | 635171 635250   |       |
| B 754292 754308 | 521336 521340   | 806769 806889   | 280092 280095   | 493403 493500   | B 263397 263429 | 636451 636598   |       |
| B-249—          | 291—            | 333—            | 377—            | 421—            | 683551 683658   | 726579 726750   |       |
| B 270811 270865 | 58848 58851     | 79354 79500     | 915181 915223   | 27503 27520     | B-456—          | 506—            |       |
| B 312397 312399 | 841722 841744   | 243908 243913   | 961289 961301   | 300317          | 33066 33097     | 120699 120731   |       |
| 398352 398382   | B-292—          | B 354301 354320 | 378—            | B-423—          | 457—            | 508—            |       |
| 610999 611005   | 24661 24750     | 414001 414025   | 387084 387090   | 614341          | 122555 122586   | 120771 120772   |       |
| 251—            | 231001 231270   | 335—            | 418426 418430   | 784864 784902   | 556469 556474   | 567701 567742   |       |
| 389598 389609   | B 295852 295854 | 391090 391105   | 379—            | 973802          | 458—            | 571876 572087   |       |
| 557583          | B 898777 898808 | B-337—          | 275379 275380   | 424—            | 165498 165501   | 509—            |       |
| 252—            | 338189 338228   | 734318 734325   | 495267 495293   | B-425—          | 508171 508205   | 278592 278603   |       |
| 272335 272336   | 293—            | 338—            | 380—            | 426—            | 133875 133998   | 511—            |       |
| 604201 604240   | 116306 116316   | 159861 159891   | 912898 912914   | 199106 199110   | 208527 236672   | 512—            |       |
| 253—            | 233328 233347   | 169021 169025   | 382—            | 774820 774853   | 461—            | 63541 63600     |       |
| 756802 756808   | 295—            | 84381 84392     | 384—            | 256203 256205   | 992372 992391   | 513—            |       |
| B-254—          | 301612 301751   | 704125 704212   | 386—            | 887063 887227   | B-462—          | 268801 268827   |       |
| 382058 382063   | 585636 585644   | 340—            | 388—            | 428—            | 433984 433987   | 332497 332504   |       |
| 79640 79650     | 731866 731886   | 147996 148099   | 390—            | 160554 160555   | B-465—          | 766589 766650   |       |
| 317251 317257   | B-297—          | 582967 582968   | 429791 429794   | 771752 771794   | 55751 55755     | 515—            |       |
| 245890 245899   | 246633 246642   | 341—            | 745466 745487   | B-429—          | B 275987 275992 | 58782 58786     |       |
| 256—            | B-300—          | 380587 380606   | 987451 987468   |                 |                 |                 |       |

|               |                  |                  |               |                  |                  |               |                  |                  |               |                  |                      |                  |               |                  |                  |
|---------------|------------------|------------------|---------------|------------------|------------------|---------------|------------------|------------------|---------------|------------------|----------------------|------------------|---------------|------------------|------------------|
| L. U.<br>522— | 93083<br>750898  | 750930           | L. U.<br>571— | 53131<br>384994  | 53133<br>385004  | L. U.<br>615— | 118996<br>269338 | 119043<br>269342 | L. U.<br>661— | 374698<br>374718 | L. U.<br>743—(Cont.) | 346817<br>346881 | L. U.<br>791— | 93068<br>603555  | 93160<br>603560  |
| B-524—        | 203308<br>9683   | 203329<br>9684   | B-572—        | 20639<br>345312  | 20671<br>345313  | B-616—        | 576817<br>151250 | 576820<br>151452 | B-663—        | 38566<br>186636  | B-702—(Cont.)        | 812937<br>865149 | B-792—        | 220303<br>475842 | 220309<br>475898 |
| 525—          | 394364<br>400598 | 394396<br>400605 | B-573—        | 243558<br>740191 | 243558<br>740199 | 617—          | 621386<br>268288 | 621397<br>268428 | B-703—        | 555751<br>728874 | B-746—               | 127286<br>723279 | 794—          | 175781<br>226120 | 175781<br>226334 |
| 526—          | 657356<br>161521 | 657410<br>161609 | 573—          | 56654<br>660151  | 56674<br>660161  | 618—          | 282719<br>746346 | 282723<br>746351 | B-746—        | 567841<br>640351 | B-747—               | 297564<br>959617 | B-795—        | 414930<br>250121 | 414933<br>250150 |
| 527—          | 247066<br>657356 | 247120<br>657410 | 574—          | 645267<br>994618 | 645270<br>994861 | 619—          | 267901<br>406759 | 267915<br>406800 | B-747—        | 567841<br>640356 | B-748—               | 424792<br>821848 | B-796—        | 571711<br>435721 | 571716<br>435746 |
| 528—          | 161521<br>186786 | 161609<br>186789 | 575—          | 300264<br>330182 | 300271<br>330185 | 620—          | 267901<br>638610 | 267915<br>638614 | B-749—        | 567841<br>640356 | B-749—               | 216298<br>500046 | B-797—        | 435721<br>168482 | 435746<br>168483 |
| 529—          | 815899<br>411744 | 815933<br>411753 | 576—          | 428536<br>280441 | 428647<br>280450 | 621—          | 831415<br>437754 | 831434<br>437789 | B-750—        | 567841<br>640356 | B-750—               | 21141<br>251747  | B-798—        | 969369<br>108601 | 969447<br>108623 |
| 531—          | 425785<br>43910  | 425808<br>43910  | 581—          | 928711<br>269799 | 928760<br>269830 | 622—          | 25566<br>547845  | 25567<br>547890  | B-751—        | 782982<br>148794 | B-751—               | 251767<br>591188 | B-799—        | 744906<br>260241 | 744906<br>260250 |
| 532—          | 228158<br>775126 | 228255<br>775141 | 582—          | 269799<br>51753  | 269830<br>51810  | B-624—        | 78160<br>319770  | 78217<br>319776  | B-752—        | 18051<br>104470  | B-752—               | 251767<br>104494 | B-800—        | 744906<br>168482 | 744906<br>168483 |
| 533—          | 246234<br>270001 | 246238<br>270007 | 583—          | 51753<br>117746  | 51810<br>117787  | 623—          | 25566<br>547845  | 25567<br>547890  | B-753—        | 18051<br>104470  | B-753—               | 251767<br>104494 | B-801—        | 744906<br>168482 | 744906<br>168483 |
| 534—          | 737996<br>46231  | 738000<br>46231  | 584—          | 140904<br>435439 | 140909<br>435538 | 624—          | 78160<br>319770  | 78217<br>319776  | B-754—        | 18051<br>104470  | B-754—               | 251767<br>104494 | B-802—        | 744906<br>168482 | 744906<br>168483 |
| 535—          | 549751<br>562475 | 549770<br>562500 | 585—          | 544501<br>873694 | 544516<br>873750 | 625—          | 78160<br>319770  | 78217<br>319776  | B-755—        | 18051<br>104470  | B-755—               | 251767<br>104494 | B-803—        | 744906<br>168482 | 744906<br>168483 |
| 536—          | 230004<br>727854 | 230009<br>727893 | 586—          | 516301<br>976604 | 516302<br>976659 | 626—          | 78160<br>319770  | 78217<br>319776  | B-756—        | 18051<br>104470  | B-756—               | 251767<br>104494 | B-804—        | 744906<br>168482 | 744906<br>168483 |
| 537—          | 457333<br>256817 | 457437<br>256828 | 587—          | 84671<br>920901  | 84671<br>920924  | 627—          | 78160<br>319770  | 78217<br>319776  | B-757—        | 18051<br>104470  | B-757—               | 251767<br>104494 | B-805—        | 744906<br>168482 | 744906<br>168483 |
| 538—          | 41489<br>136588  | 41490<br>136635  | 588—          | 993107<br>62019  | 993126<br>62059  | 628—          | 78160<br>319770  | 78217<br>319776  | B-758—        | 18051<br>104470  | B-758—               | 251767<br>104494 | B-806—        | 744906<br>168482 | 744906<br>168483 |
| B-545—        | 745070<br>264901 | 745102<br>264921 | 589—          | 314251<br>905996 | 314430<br>906000 | 629—          | 78160<br>319770  | 78217<br>319776  | B-759—        | 18051<br>104470  | B-759—               | 251767<br>104494 | B-807—        | 744906<br>168482 | 744906<br>168483 |
| 546—          | 407093<br>627593 | 407100<br>627626 | 590—          | 408690<br>35340  | 408701<br>403500 | 630—          | 78160<br>319770  | 78217<br>319776  | B-760—        | 18051<br>104470  | B-760—               | 251767<br>104494 | B-808—        | 744906<br>168482 | 744906<br>168483 |
| B-548—        | 124611<br>11953  | 124615<br>11957  | 591—          | 105059<br>320182 | 105102<br>320188 | 631—          | 78160<br>319770  | 78217<br>319776  | B-761—        | 18051<br>104470  | B-761—               | 251767<br>104494 | B-809—        | 744906<br>168482 | 744906<br>168483 |
| 549—          | 786695<br>318751 | 786750<br>318775 | 592—          | 929567<br>3596   | 929631<br>3600   | 632—          | 78160<br>319770  | 78217<br>319776  | B-762—        | 18051<br>104470  | B-762—               | 251767<br>104494 | B-810—        | 744906<br>168482 | 744906<br>168483 |
| 550—          | 412107<br>747240 | 412107<br>747247 | 593—          | 127501<br>43221  | 127513<br>43224  | 633—          | 78160<br>319770  | 78217<br>319776  | B-763—        | 18051<br>104470  | B-763—               | 251767<br>104494 | B-811—        | 744906<br>168482 | 744906<br>168483 |
| 551—          | 404339<br>418267 | 404347<br>418279 | 594—          | 222806<br>378684 | 222806<br>378733 | 634—          | 78160<br>319770  | 78217<br>319776  | B-764—        | 18051<br>104470  | B-764—               | 251767<br>104494 | B-812—        | 744906<br>168482 | 744906<br>168483 |
| B-554—        | 91077<br>111630  | 91077<br>111674  | 595—          | 150349<br>478389 | 150750<br>478427 | 635—          | 78160<br>319770  | 78217<br>319776  | B-765—        | 18051<br>104470  | B-765—               | 251767<br>104494 | B-813—        | 744906<br>168482 | 744906<br>168483 |
| 552—          | 714697<br>183032 | 714750<br>183048 | 596—          | 577290<br>94628  | 577305<br>94633  | 636—          | 78160<br>319770  | 78217<br>319776  | B-766—        | 18051<br>104470  | B-766—               | 251767<br>104494 | B-814—        | 744906<br>168482 | 744906<br>168483 |
| 553—          | 183048<br>188413 | 183048<br>188488 | 597—          | 778301<br>769826 | 778350<br>769843 | 637—          | 78160<br>319770  | 78217<br>319776  | B-767—        | 18051<br>104470  | B-767—               | 251767<br>104494 | B-815—        | 744906<br>168482 | 744906<br>168483 |
| 554—          | 423836<br>99450  | 423844<br>99490  | 598—          | 697377<br>291338 | 697460<br>291460 | 638—          | 78160<br>319770  | 78217<br>319776  | B-768—        | 18051<br>104470  | B-768—               | 251767<br>104494 | B-816—        | 744906<br>168482 | 744906<br>168483 |
| 555—          | 27107<br>230029  | 27115<br>230043  | 599—          | 745755<br>118589 | 745799<br>118596 | 639—          | 78160<br>319770  | 78217<br>319776  | B-769—        | 18051<br>104470  | B-769—               | 251767<br>104494 | B-817—        | 744906<br>168482 | 744906<br>168483 |
| B-565—        | 102646<br>313206 | 102702<br>313209 | 600—          | 860738<br>111309 | 860797<br>111346 | 640—          | 78160<br>319770  | 78217<br>319776  | B-770—        | 18051<br>104470  | B-770—               | 251767<br>104494 | B-818—        | 744906<br>168482 | 744906<br>168483 |
| 556—          | 605599<br>759605 | 605606<br>759608 | 601—          | 599383<br>597171 | 599505<br>597172 | 641—          | 78160<br>319770  | 78217<br>319776  | B-771—        | 18051<br>104470  | B-771—               | 251767<br>104494 | B-819—        | 744906<br>168482 | 744906<br>168483 |
| B-566—        | 754701<br>429551 | 754707<br>429552 | 602—          | 750270<br>264723 | 750283<br>264724 | 642—          | 78160<br>319770  | 78217<br>319776  | B-772—        | 18051<br>104470  | B-772—               | 251767<br>104494 | B-820—        | 744906<br>168482 | 744906<br>168483 |
| 557—          | 718372<br>723252 | 718373<br>723320 | 603—          | 715247<br>958219 | 715304<br>958220 | 643—          | 78160<br>319770  | 78217<br>319776  | B-773—        | 18051<br>104470  | B-773—               | 251767<br>104494 | B-821—        | 744906<br>168482 | 744906<br>168483 |
| 558—          | 454983<br>609202 | 455024<br>609220 | 604—          | 623011<br>973276 | 623016<br>973477 | 644—          | 78160<br>319770  | 78217<br>319776  | B-774—        | 18051<br>104470  | B-774—               | 251767<br>104494 | B-822—        | 744906<br>168482 | 744906<br>168483 |
| B-569—        | 201183<br>275844 | 201588<br>275846 | 605—          | 384866<br>116387 | 384870<br>116387 | 645—          | 78160<br>319770  | 78217<br>319776  | B-775—        | 18051<br>104470  | B-775—               | 251767<br>104494 | B-823—        | 744906<br>168482 | 744906<br>168483 |
| 559—          | 501246<br>654877 | 501256<br>654922 | 606—          | 124857<br>304085 | 124968<br>304091 | 646—          | 78160<br>319770  | 78217<br>319776  | B-776—        | 18051<br>104470  | B-776—               | 251767<br>104494 | B-824—        | 744906<br>168482 | 744906<br>168483 |
| B-570—        | 175584<br>271823 | 175584<br>271824 | 607—          | 313354<br>342001 | 313500<br>342068 | 647—          | 78160<br>319770  | 78217<br>319776  | B-777—        | 18051<br>104470  | B-777—               | 251767<br>104494 | B-825—        | 744906<br>168482 | 744906<br>168483 |
| 560—          | 271899<br>749451 | 271899<br>749471 | 608—          | 966050<br>142167 | 966050<br>142185 | 648—          | 78160<br>319770  | 78217<br>319776  | B-778—        | 18051<br>104470  | B-778—               | 251767<br>104494 | B-826—        | 744906<br>168482 | 744906<br>168483 |
|               |                  |                  | 609—          | 750270<br>264723 | 750283<br>264724 | 649—          | 78160<br>319770  | 78217<br>319776  | B-779—        | 18051<br>104470  | B-779—               | 251767<br>104494 | B-827—        | 744906<br>168482 | 744906<br>168483 |
|               |                  |                  | 610—          | 715247<br>958219 | 715304<br>958220 | 650—          | 78160<br>319770  | 78217<br>319776  | B-780—        | 18051<br>104470  | B-780—               | 251767<br>104494 | B-828—        | 744906<br>168482 | 744906<br>168483 |
|               |                  |                  | 611—          | 623011<br>973276 | 623016<br>973477 | 651—          | 78160<br>319770  | 78217<br>319776  | B-781—        | 18051<br>104470  | B-781—               | 251767<br>104494 | B-829—        | 744906<br>168482 | 744906<br>168483 |
|               |                  |                  | 612—          | 384866<br>116387 | 384870<br>116387 | 652—          | 78160<br>319770  | 78217<br>319776  | B-782—        | 18051<br>104470  | B-782—               | 251767<br>104494 | B-830—        | 744906<br>168482 | 744906<br>168483 |
|               |                  |                  | 613—          | 124857<br>304085 | 124968<br>304091 | 653—          | 78160<br>319770  | 78217<br>319776  | B-783—        | 18051<br>104470  | B-783—               | 251767<br>104494 | B-831—        | 744906<br>168482 | 744906<br>168483 |
|               |                  |                  | 614—          | 313354<br>342001 | 313500<br>342068 | 654—          | 78160<br>319770  | 78217<br>319776  | B-784—        | 18051<br>104470  | B-784—               | 251767<br>104494 | B-832—        | 744906<br>168482 | 744906<br>168483 |
|               |                  |                  |               | 966050<br>142167 | 966050<br>142185 | 655—          | 78160<br>319770  | 78217<br>319776  | B-785—        | 18051<br>104470  | B-785—               | 251767<br>104494 | B-833—        | 744906<br>168482 | 744906<br>168483 |
|               |                  |                  |               |                  |                  | 656—          | 78160<br>319770  | 78217<br>319776  | B-786—        | 18051<br>104470  | B-786—               | 251767<br>104494 | B-834—        | 744906<br>168482 | 744906<br>168483 |
|               |                  |                  |               |                  |                  | 657—          | 78160<br>319770  | 78217<br>319776  | B-787—        | 18051<br>104470  | B-787—               | 251767<br>104494 | B-835—        | 744906<br>168482 | 744906<br>168483 |
|               |                  |                  |               |                  |                  | 658—          | 78160<br>319770  | 78217<br>319776  | B-788—        | 18051<br>104470  | B-788—               | 251767<br>104494 | B-836—        | 744906<br>168482 | 744906<br>168483 |
|               |                  |                  |               |                  |                  | 659—          | 78160<br>319770  | 78217<br>319776  | B-789—        | 18051<br>104470  | B-789—               | 251767<br>104494 | B-837—        | 744906<br>168482 | 744906<br>168483 |
|               |                  |                  |               |                  |                  | 660—          | 78160<br>319770  | 78217<br>319776  | B-790—        | 18051<br>104470  | B-790—               | 251767<br>104494 | B-838—        | 744906<br>168482 | 744906<br>168483 |
|               |                  |                  |               |                  |                  |               | 78160<br>319770  | 78217<br>319776  | B-791—        | 18051<br>104470  | B-791—               | 251767<br>104494 | B-839—        | 744906<br>168482 | 744906<br>168483 |
|               |                  |                  |               |                  |                  |               | 78160<br>319770  | 78217<br>319776  | B-792—        | 18051<br>104470  | B-792—               | 251767<br>104494 | B-840—        | 744906<br>168482 | 744906<br>168483 |
|               |                  |                  |               |                  |                  |               | 78160<br>319770  | 78217<br>319776  | B-793—        | 18051<br>104470  | B-793—               | 251767<br>104494 | B-841—        | 744906<br>168482 | 744906<br>168483 |
|               |                  |                  |               |                  |                  |               | 78160<br>319770  | 78217<br>319776  | B-794—        | 18051<br>104470  | B-794—               | 251767<br>104494 | B-842—        | 744906<br>168482 | 744906<br>168483 |
|               |                  |                  |               |                  |                  |               | 78160<br>319770  | 78217<br>319776  | B-795—        | 18051<br>104470  | B-795—               | 251767<br>104494 | B-843—        | 744906<br>168482 | 744906<br>168483 |
|               |                  |                  |               |                  |                  |               | 78160<br>319770  | 78217<br>319776  | B-796—        | 18051<br>104470  | B-796—               | 251767<br>104494 | B-844—        | 744906<br>168482 | 744906<br>168483 |
|               |                  |                  |               |                  |                  |               | 78160<br>319770  | 78217<br>319776  | B-797—        |                  |                      |                  |               |                  |                  |

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|---|--|--|---|---|--|--|
| L. U.<br>849—<br>324001 324046<br>725937 726000<br>906518 908543  | L. U.<br>898—<br>419672 419673<br>750652 750684                                | L. U.<br>942—(Cont.)<br>910201 910211  | L. U.<br>B-980—<br>B 257290 257335<br>261978 262006<br>361714 361768<br>432533 432534<br>788405 | L. U.<br>1025—<br>771147 771148   | L. U.<br>B-1080—<br>B 5405 5408<br>B 244507 244622               | L. U.<br>B-1132—<br>B 303360<br>B 965853 965936  |
| 850—<br>32920 32924<br>511231 511260  | 900—<br>563449 563473  | B-945—<br>B 978300 978316  | B-981—<br>B 278025 278028<br>478659 478666  | B-1026—<br>B 6627 6677<br>B 226872  | B-1083—<br>B 233579 233770<br>B 340639 340664                    | B-1134—<br>B 319390 319398<br>B 334318   |
| 851—<br>584885 584887<br>744830 744840<br>950626  | 902—<br>586669<br>887453 887484  | B-947—<br>B 759488 759511<br>760778 760789   | B-982—<br>117795 117801<br>606751 606773<br>537861 538037<br>949991 950144                      | B-1027—<br>B 102366 102444<br>B 333823 333826                               | B-1088—<br>B 269760 270000<br>B 308251 308291                    | B-1135—<br>451043 451070   |
| 852—<br>587594 587601<br>782207 782250<br>429751 429783   | 903—<br>123621 123648<br>123860 123884<br>B 267057 267118                      | 948—<br>367346 367357<br>777556 777578<br>562796 562801  | B-983—<br>62276 62340<br>B 183864 183886<br>581041 581042<br>945996 945998                      | 1029—<br>17143 17144<br>321001 321016<br>926992 927000                      | B-1089—<br>B 982209 982267<br>B-1090—<br>B 62304 62307           | B-1136—<br>142001 142132<br>603104 603109  |
| 854—<br>241331 241366   | 906—<br>102946 102972<br>633488 633489   | B-949—<br>B 48733 48750<br>156040 156750<br>B 166501 166647<br>B 296707 296710<br>391820 391859<br>326251 326876 | B-984—<br>62276 62340<br>B 183864 183886<br>581041 581042<br>945996 945998                      | B-1030—<br>B 227174 227176<br>B 996151 996180                               | 1091—<br>410946 410964   | B-1137—<br>B 88501 88532<br>B 304561 304562<br>B 962185 962250                               |
| 855—<br>2087 2117<br>247581   | B-907—<br>B 2053 2105<br>708203 708230   | B-951—<br>414970 415002<br>B 742556 742634   | B-985—<br>62276 62340<br>B 183864 183886<br>581041 581042<br>945996 945998                      | B-1031—<br>339498 339635<br>394997 394998<br>399761 399764<br>401716 402151 | B-1092—<br>B 21733 21750<br>B 278879 278880<br>B 358501 285545   | B-1138—<br>500781 500841<br>603286 603341  |
| 856—<br>429350 429397<br>469015   | 908—<br>103352 103367<br>633915 633921   | B-952—<br>563594 563597<br>919275 919293<br>947796 947830  | B-986—<br>B 762652 762673   | 1032—<br>427785   | B-1094—<br>B 64109 64115<br>B 325394 325407                      | B-1139—<br>123212 123219   |
| 857—<br>128401 128408<br>734986 735000  | B-909—<br>192088 192128<br>B 234719 234723<br>B 236103 236104<br>239191 239206 | 953—<br>157666 158001<br>619745 619759   | B-987—<br>B 102751 102832<br>B 194255 194490<br>B 227614 227950<br>B 141657 141750              | 1033—<br>652954 652961<br>113428 113444                                     | 1095—<br>36174 36216   | B-1141—<br>170386 170400<br>313501 313590<br>517699 517906<br>670651 670704<br>729683 729750 |
| 858—<br>52832 52834<br>693654 693675  | 910—<br>420178 420260<br>499098 499133<br>653313 653330                        | B-954—<br>251132 251147  | B-988—<br>B 199951 200026<br>B 265294 265295<br>B 742487 742500<br>762310                       | B-1034—<br>B 110600 110632  | B-1097—<br>245707 245711<br>B 279767<br>B 484917 484939          | B-1142—<br>86749 86750<br>114603 114629  |
| 859—<br>86536 86660<br>607362   | 911—<br>817341 817434  | B-955—<br>716276 716285  | 991—<br>302545 302547<br>415300 415305  | B-1035—<br>B 232877 233031<br>924616  | B-1098—<br>B 70063 70067<br>B 100915 101250<br>B 248251 248369   | B-1143—<br>824468 824515<br>824516 824560<br>(Orig.)   |
| 860—<br>122164 122177   | 912—<br>96751 96790  | B-956—<br>162617 162617<br>B 298567 298570<br>517653 517664  | B-992—<br>B 260842<br>B 952423 952468   | 1036—<br>266941 266943<br>770048 770061                                     | 1099—<br>767670 767673   | B-1144—<br>389262 389273<br>B 753018   |
| 862—<br>263005 263006<br>341224 341250<br>325501 325526   | 914—<br>66952 66957<br>895644 895667   | B-957—<br>162617 162617<br>B 298567 298570<br>517653 517664  | B-993—<br>108051 108106<br>B 743406 743410  | B-1042—<br>114003 114010<br>653858 653859<br>499501 499506                  | B-1100—<br>B 222151 222177<br>B 364201 364253                    | B-1145—<br>824468 824515<br>824516 824560<br>(Orig.)   |
| 863—<br>422178 422187   | 915—<br>76121 76122  | B-958—<br>162617 162617<br>B 298567 298570<br>517653 517664  | B-994—<br>B 19953 20000   | 1043—<br>114901 114912  | 1101—<br>35443 366400  | B-1146—<br>389262 389273<br>B 753018   |
| 864—<br>15409 892230 892319   | 916—<br>B 217114 217136<br>B 351032 351033                                     | B-959—<br>162617 162617<br>B 298567 298570<br>517653 517664  | 995—<br>107903 108000<br>118116 118200<br>615711 615750<br>635851 635940<br>253817 253865       | B-1044—<br>B 179434 179439  | B-1102—<br>B 279983 279991<br>B 989130 989202                    | B-1147—<br>208741 208820   |
| 865—<br>10424 10425<br>85817 85970  | 917—<br>556137 556156<br>783898 783931   | B-960—<br>162617 162617<br>B 298567 298570<br>517653 517664  | B-996—<br>393412 393420   | B-1045—<br>B 179434 179439  | B-1103—<br>B 279983 279991<br>B 989130 989202                    | B-1148—<br>85575 75578<br>129592 129600<br>541501 541510                                     |
| 866—<br>412634 412651   | 918—<br>248446 248461  | B-961—<br>162617 162617<br>B 298567 298570<br>517653 517664  | B-997—<br>267803 267807<br>B 331263 331266<br>519121 519167                                     | B-1046—<br>B 229291 229293<br>386797 386839                                 | B-1104—<br>B 98537 98555<br>B 232238 232500<br>B 296251 296310   | B-1149—<br>105669 105713<br>607070 607072  |
| B-868—<br>B 93079 93085<br>B 134142 134250<br>B 297001 297044   | 919—<br>237471 237473<br>255603 255607   | B-962—<br>162617 162617<br>B 298567 298570<br>517653 517664  | B-998—<br>B 133079 133212<br>B 300118 300125  | 1047—<br>925996 926026  | B-1105—<br>179206 179215   | B-1150—<br>323060 323071   |
| 869—<br>262060 262061<br>910854 910877  | 920—<br>247537 247574<br>657507 657547   | B-963—<br>162617 162617<br>B 298567 298570<br>517653 517664  | B-999—<br>B 284763 729516   | B-1048—<br>B 181365 181500<br>B 186001 186008<br>548455 548675              | B-1106—<br>B 744601 744611<br>B 758350 758400                    | B-1151—<br>85575 75578<br>129592 129600<br>541501 541510                                     |
| 870—<br>907683 907727   | B-921—<br>B 99881 99898<br>B 151470 151500<br>B 184501 185087                  | B-964—<br>162617 162617<br>B 298567 298570<br>517653 517664  | B-1000—<br>B 181327 181500<br>B 186751 186787<br>B 307785 307800<br>B 330001 330326             | B-1049—<br>B-50007 50008<br>B 230516 230777                                 | B-1107—<br>B 745900 745917                                       | B-1152—<br>153854 153875<br>606474 606528  |
| 872—<br>769720 769723   | 922—<br>449379 449392  | B-965—<br>162617 162617<br>B 298567 298570<br>517653 517664  | B-1001—<br>B 261551 261562  | B-1050—<br>B 183791 183798  | 1108—<br>62033 62048   | B-1153—<br>125101 125129<br>154200 154200<br>606771 606790                                   |
| 873—<br>164226 164234<br>787004 787041  | 923—<br>187580 187659  | B-966—<br>162617 162617<br>B 298567 298570<br>517653 517664  | B-1002—<br>181474 181500<br>B 251940 251950<br>281251 281316<br>303094 303240<br>644878 644881  | B-1051—<br>B 28404 28500<br>B 96856 96863<br>B 186001 186181                | B-1109—<br>B 157453 157500<br>B 259989 259990<br>B 381751 381858 | B-1154—<br>31185 31194<br>124003 124050<br>939733 939750                                     |
| B-874—<br>255318 255335   | B-925—<br>27249 27257  | B-967—<br>162617 162617<br>B 298567 298570<br>517653 517664  | B-1003—<br>265501 265516<br>B 333001 333026   | B-1052—<br>B 6104 6111<br>B 894511 894557                                   | B-1110—<br>B 109270 109331<br>B 300388                           | B-1155—<br>20631 20693   |
| 875—<br>198002 198016   | B-926—<br>243006 243012<br>243006 243012<br>343530 343530<br>875248 875250     | B-968—<br>162617 162617<br>B 298567 298570<br>517653 517664  | B-1004—<br>642456 642462<br>765165 765180   | B-1053—<br>B 109270 109331<br>B 300388                                      | B-1111—<br>B 234256 234319<br>501190 501210<br>611614            | B-1156—<br>327761 327768   |
| B-876—<br>162899 163327<br>B 286720 286800<br>B 280818 280957<br>338676 338765<br>B 327221 328500<br>565155 565193<br>B 409501 409711 | 928—<br>195083 195087<br>300558 300602   | B-969—<br>162617 162617<br>B 298567 298570<br>517653 517664  | B-1005—<br>642456 642462<br>765165 765180   | B-1054—<br>B 109270 109331<br>B 300388                                      | B-1112—<br>B 234256 234319<br>501190 501210<br>611614            | B-1157—<br>147926 148095<br>B 338542 338555<br>391807 391808                                 |
| 877—<br>576191 576203   | B-929—<br>116401 116423<br>B 234735 234754<br>250826                           | B-970—<br>162617 162617<br>B 298567 298570<br>517653 517664  | B-1006—<br>642456 642462<br>765165 765180   | B-1055—<br>B 195081 195143<br>B 230822 230824                               | B-1113—<br>144141 144256<br>601640 601645                        | B-1158—<br>327761 327768   |
| B-882—<br>149321 149361<br>B 220369 220380  | B-930—<br>B 234407 234414<br>B 290255 290291<br>389943 389952                  | B-971—<br>162617 162617<br>B 298567 298570<br>517653 517664  | B-1007—<br>642456 642462<br>765165 765180   | B-1056—<br>B 195081 195143<br>B 230822 230824                               | B-1114—<br>B 258046 258120                                       | B-1159—<br>147926 148095<br>B 338542 338555<br>391807 391808                                 |
| 884—<br>119143 119149   | 931—<br>248120 248123  | B-972—<br>162617 162617<br>B 298567 298570<br>517653 517664  | B-1008—<br>642456 642462<br>765165 765180   | B-1057—<br>B 195081 195143<br>B 230822 230824                               | B-1115—<br>B 258046 258120                                       | B-1160—<br>176319 176405<br>B 873825 873854  |
| 885—<br>30838 30840<br>69924 69972  | 932—<br>781088 781100  | B-973—<br>162617 162617<br>B 298567 298570<br>517653 517664  | B-1009—<br>642456 642462<br>765165 765180   | B-1058—<br>B 195081 195143<br>B 230822 230824                               | B-1116—<br>B 258046 258120                                       | B-1161—<br>192751 192823<br>B 977944 978000  |
| 886—<br>637115 637154   | 933—<br>236301 236390<br>577425 577452   | B-974—<br>162617 162617<br>B 298567 298570<br>517653 517664  | B-1010—<br>642456 642462<br>765165 765180   | B-1059—<br>B 195081 195143<br>B 230822 230824                               | B-1117—<br>B 258046 258120                                       | B-1162—<br>176319 176405<br>B 873825 873854  |
| 887—<br>330751 330791<br>825667 825750  | B-934—<br>748438 748452  | B-975—<br>162617 162617<br>B 298567 298570<br>517653 517664  | B-1011—<br>642456 642462<br>765165 765180   | B-1060—<br>642456 642462<br>765165 765180                                   | B-1118—<br>B 258046 258120                                       | B-1163—<br>176319 176405<br>B 873825 873854  |
| 888—<br>111001 111004<br>756582 756600  | B-935—<br>262605 262637<br>565397 791744<br>791744                             | B-976—<br>162617 162617<br>B 298567 298570<br>517653 517664  | B-1012—<br>642456 642462<br>765165 765180   | B-1061—<br>642456 642462<br>765165 765180                                   | B-1119—<br>B 258046 258120                                       | B-1164—<br>176319 176405<br>B 873825 873854  |
| 889—<br>63621 63750<br>468333 468333<br>474001 474030<br>641623 641637  | B-936—<br>236359 236361<br>407331 407337                                       | B-977—<br>162617 162617<br>B 298567 298570<br>517653 517664  | B-1013—<br>642456 642462<br>765165 765180   | B-1062—<br>642456 642462<br>765165 765180                                   | B-1120—<br>B 258046 258120                                       | B-1165—<br>176319 176405<br>B 873825 873854  |
| 890—<br>402525 402529<br>951084   | 937—<br>592423 592444  | B-978—<br>162617 162617<br>B 298567 298570<br>517653 517664  | B-1014—<br>642456 642462<br>765165 765180   | B-1063—<br>642456 642462<br>765165 765180                                   | B-1121—<br>B 258046 258120                                       | B-1166—<br>176319 176405<br>B 873825 873854  |
| 891—<br>964018 964037   | 938—<br>249624 249637<br>658365 658366   | B-979—<br>162617 162617<br>B 298567 298570<br>517653 517664  | B-1015—<br>642456 642462<br>765165 765180   | B-1064—<br>642456 642462<br>765165 765180                                   | B-1122—<br>B 258046 258120                                       | B-1167—<br>176319 176405<br>B 873825 873854  |
| 892—<br>779295 779304   | 940—<br>899923 899953  | B-980—<br>162617 162617<br>B 298567 298570<br>517653 517664  | B-1016—<br>642456 642462<br>765165 765180   | B-1065—<br>642456 642462<br>765165 765180                                   | B-1123—<br>B 258046 258120                                       | B-1168—<br>176319 176405<br>B 873825 873854  |
| 893—<br>749621 749633   | 941—<br>252330 252348<br>B 118851 218852<br>B 352201 352215                    | B-981—<br>162617 162617<br>B 298567 298570<br>517653 517664  | B-1017—<br>642456 642462<br>765165 765180   | B-1066—<br>642456 642462<br>765165 765180                                   | B-1124—<br>B 258046 258120                                       | B-1169—<br>176319 176405<br>B 873825 873854  |
| 896—<br>422452 422468<br>725102 725216  | 942—<br>220833 220849  | B-982—<br>162617 162617<br>B 298567 298570<br>517653 517664  | B-1018—<br>642456 642462<br>765165 765180   | B-1067—<br>642456 642462<br>765165 765180                                   | B-1125—<br>B 258046 258120                                       | B-1170—<br>176319 176405<br>B 873825 873854  |
| 897—<br>800686 800734   |  | B-983—<br>162617 162617<br>B 298567 298570<br>517653 517664  | B-1019—<br>642456 642462<br>765165 765180   | B-1068—<br>642456 642462<br>765165 765180                                   | B-1126—<br>B 258046 258120                                       | B-1171—<br>176319 176405<br>B 873825 873854  |

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ADDRESS, G. M. BUGNIAZET, I. S.



## RULES AND REGULATIONS

During the World War (the last one) a navy gob stationed "somewhere in France" shoved off with a liberty party and headed for the Mecca of playgrounds—Paris. He had such a whale of a time that he forgot that he had taken an oath to: Protect and defend the Constitution of the United States of America from all enemies, both foreign and domestic. And therefore he overstayed his leave.

Humbly returning to the base he was hauled up before the Skipper who in turn read the book of rules and regulations governing his absence, saying,

"Youngster, you are A. W. O. L. You know what that means? You have been neglectful in your duties. You have been to Paris carousing and frolicking around. You busted up a crap game and you have been having a good time and enjoying yourself while men are fighting and dying for their country. Do you realize what we are in? It's WAR! (voice the velocity of a gale) WAR! (now a storm) WAR!" (At this point a hurricane.) Then whispering in the gob's ear:

"Say, by the way, how much did you clean up in the crap game? Fine! Let's borrow a couple hundred francs?" Aside to his orderly: "Look up the schedule and see when the next train leaves for Paris." Turning to the gob:

"You are hereby sentenced to 30 days in the brig and logged three months' pay. Court stands adjourned."

Ten years after termination of activities the ex-gob was notified by the Navy Department to appear and receive three months' uncollected back pay.

Twenty-three years after war ex-gob said: "If I had to do it, I'd do it all over again with pleasure."

WILLIAM E. HANSON,  
L. U. No. 103, Boston, Mass.

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(Thoughts occasioned by seeing a young girl walking with her ma, me looking at the girl and the look her ma gave me.)

## "COME, DEAR, HE'S ONLY A LINEMAN!"

Yes, that's right, m'am!  
That's all I really am,  
A may be "pick" some day—  
Till then I'm content to be what I am—  
Only a lineman!

But when there's trouble with your light  
I'm like a good knight all dressed in white—  
I've even worked day and night  
Just so's you could have your light;  
I'm only a lineman, is right!  
Only a lineman!

Of course I'm rough and I swear;  
In time me body'll show the wear and tear,  
And of course I don't get paid enough—  
What's that m'am? I get paid very well?  
Look, m'am, I don't want to seem rough  
But I do like —!

But please don't say it with such contempt  
The next time you meet  
A lineman on the street—  
Oh! Of course I know no harm was meant  
In "Come, dear, he's only a lineman."

"GREEN CLIMBER,"  
L. U. No. 565.



The following poem was found by Jack Hunter in a volume entitled "Author Unknown" and though we like to stick to strictly I. B. E. W. union-made stuff on this page we'll ease the lines a bit this time because Brother Jack says he has discovered that the author of this tidbit really was an old-time New York City electrical worker named Joe Kerr. Well, we suspected there was a Joe Kerr in it somewhere.

## JEALOUS JAKE

Gee! I wish't I was a rock  
Yonder on the hill  
Doin' nothin' all day long  
Only settin' still;  
Just soliloquizin' like  
For a century  
On the ups and downs of life—  
Chumps these mortals be!  
Human bein's work and toil,  
Fuss and fume and fret,  
Then they die; but thar's the rock  
Just th' same, you bet!  
Rocks don't have no discontent;  
They don't notice things  
Which would make 'em, like mankind  
Full of sufferings;  
They jest set an' set an' set,  
Soakin' in the sun;  
That's the kind of job I like!  
Work like that is fun!  
Trampin's all right, in its way—  
Still I'd rather be  
Like a rock thar—in a trance—  
Restin' constantly.  
Lazy? Me? Well, I do' know,  
I'm too strong to work!  
Like a rock, I seldom move—  
Hurts me jest to shirk.  
'F I could have my way on earth  
I'd be like a rock;  
Wouldn't eat, nor sleep, nor stir—  
Wouldn't walk nor talk;  
Wouldn't even dream—or breathe—  
Darned ef I would wash!  
I'd jest lay still a thousand years  
An' rest myself, by gosh!

Sent in by JACK HUNTER,  
L. U. No. 68.

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## LIGHT AS A FEATHER BUT WEIGHS A TON

She: "The newspapers are always telling about 'the left wing' and 'the right wing' and I don't know what it's all about."  
He: "It's a difference of a pinion."

ARNOLD FOX, I. O.



Here is the latest method of getting a line on work. A letter from a member of No. 601 and the equally poetic reply of the business manager of Local No. 40. This really happened!

## TO LOCAL NO. 40, HOLLYWOOD

How's the work in your neighborhood?  
Here's hoping you can say "very good."  
I'm finishing here now and want to travel,  
My tires are asking for concrete and gravel,  
So send the word, be it good or bad,  
I'll thank you now, as if you had.  
Tell me about the hours, and the dough  
For that's important, as we all know.  
For 20 years I've been twisting wire  
And now I can say "A good man for hire,"  
For a favorable reply I can only hope,  
Just answer in the enclosed envelope.

H. O. DODDS,  
Local No. 601.

Mr. H. O. Dodds

Dear Sir and Brother:

Our men on defense jobs are all very busy  
Snaking in flex till it makes you dizzy;  
Working in mud way over their knees—  
With a spirit of service and willing to please,  
And to hustle the job for our one great cause,  
Complete our defenses with never a pause.  
The I. B. E. W. will never detain  
Our program which Hitler seems to disdain.

You ask about hours and what is the pay—  
The hours are eight at 12 bucks per day.  
That is the tops, and some jobs pay less,  
But our officers will surely take care of this mess.

The work is scattered all over the state,  
So come if you want, but don't be too late.  
The locals all give old members a break—  
But the chances are all for you, Dodds, to take.

AL. SPEEDE,  
Business Manager,  
Local Union No. 40.

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## TOOL-SHANTY TALES

### An All-Season Dog

Jimmie Hays came back from his place in Arkansas, last Monday, and went to work at the bomber assembly plant. He hardly had time to don his overalls and shove his toolbox under the bench when someone asked him how Rusty, the wonder dog, employs his time when the hunting season is closed.

"Oh, he does a lot of digging in the ground, and chases cats," Jimmie answered. "He's got as good a nose for cats as he has for quail, Rusty has. House-cats, catamounts or catfish, he can smell out any kind of cat. Whenever he sees me getting out my fishing-pole he makes a bee line for the creek, and sniffs along the bank till he comes to a good catfish hole. Then he gets busy, and by the time I come along he has a can of worms dug!"

\* \* \*

## C'EST LE GUERRE

I'm in a spot! Oh woeful lot!  
To sacrifice spring fishing!  
But we dare not shirk armament work—  
I'll do my fishing, wishing!

MARSHALL LEAVITT,  
L. U. No. 124.

**A**N economic democracy must develop a powerful concept of the general welfare. Even as the ancient Hebrews, day after day, morning, noon, and night, taught their children to love God with heart and soul and might, so must we continually teach our children not merely to love God in that manner, but to realize that the manifestation of our love for God here on earth is the service of the general welfare. This is quite a different thing from the Prussian concept of the service of the State, because it is something imposed from the heart within rather than by command from above.

HENRY A. WALLACE.

*Vice President of the United States.*